

# The Classical Numismatic REVIEW

VOLUME XXVII • SUMMER 2002 • Lancaster Pennsylvania, London England



# CNG

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.  
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Volume XXVII

Summer 2002

A lot has transpired since the last issue of the *Review*.

The New York International was held in January at its new location at the Waldorf-Astoria. The turn out for Triton V and the show was phenomenal. **Take our advice and make your reservations now for next January's event.** Mark off the week of January 13th now. Triton VI will be held on January 14th and 15th, and the show will take place on the 16th through the 19th. Despite the recent change in venue and the move to January, the New York International is still the premier ancient and foreign event of the year.

In early March our web site reopened and business has been steadily climbing every day. Over 300 different people have now placed orders on-line and over 350 different people used the on-line bidding to participate in the recently completed CNG 60 mail bid sale. Learn what you can do on the web site (see page 3). Better yet, take a few minutes and visit us online at [www.cngcoins.com](http://www.cngcoins.com).

Registration for Electronic Auctions on [cngcoins.com](http://cngcoins.com) is now available. We expect to open our first sale later this summer. We recommend you take the time to register now as all bidders must be approved by CNG. Please note that this is an entirely new website, and any handle or password that was used on the previous CNG website **will not** allow electronic auction bidding on [cngcoins.com](http://cngcoins.com) without new registration.

Work is underway on the fall mail bid sale. We have a couple of nice collections on hand for this sale. Of particular note is an extensive collection of Roman Republican silver. There has been a severe shortage of Republican material on the market in the last year and we expect this section will be well received. In addition there is a nice collection of medieval European that is strong in Italian and British. For the Armenian specialist we have a nice comprehensive collection for your consideration.

If you are considering consigning to Triton VI in January, please note the consignment deadline is October 1, 2002. Interested consignors should contact us sooner as the sale is quickly filling up. Already on hand is an important collection of Greek electrum, a selection of high quality Roman Republican and the Marc Melcher collection of Severan gold and silver. This collection features over 50 gold aurei, extensive runs of dynastic denarii and a comprehensive offering of legionary issues.

Enjoy the summer.

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# Shapur I Drachm Subvarieties

## Crown-Globe, Symbol, and Control Mark Varieties

Benjamin R. Bell

Shapur, son of Ardashir, established the limits of the new Sasanian kingdom, bringing most of the lands between Syria and India under his control. In the east, the ancient kingdoms of Baktria came under Persian domination, and the Kushanshahs became vassals of the "King of kings of Iran and non-Iran". It was in the west, however, that Shapur achieved the victories that ensured his unique place in history. Shapur defeated not one, but two Roman emperors, first Philip I in 244 AD and then Valerian I in 260. Philip was forced to withdraw from the field and pay a 500,000 aurei indemnity, but Valerian became the only Roman emperor to be captured in battle by a foreign foe. The unfortunate emperor was forced to act as footstool for Shapur, and after his death his body was stuffed and set out on display at the Persian court.

The series of Drachms issued by Shapur I (241-272 AD), presents a perplexing and perhaps vexing array of symbols and control marks. Unfortunately, the complete lack of any mint abbreviations or regnal dates makes classification and ordering of these varieties very difficult. No certainty exists about how many mints existed during Shapur's reign, nor when specific types were struck. Also the legend type is fixed, and does not vary in content, but instead in subtle style differences. Some legends are quite blundered, as the die cutters were occasionally fully illiterate.

Recently CNG acquired a significant group of a few hundred pieces- all Drachms of Shapur I. Included in this group are a rich representation of varieties, all within one basic design type. All pieces feature a bust of Shapur facing right, wearing his typical crenellated crown (Göbl crown I) and with two attendants flanking a flaming altar. The attendants are always depicted wearing crowns analogous to Shapur, while holding a "stave" or spear outwards, and clutching a sword at the side. The figures are always depicted wearing baggy trousers and a kilt-like skirt, but sometimes bear chested and sometimes with a robe or shirt. Several of the shirted varieties depict a row or two of gems, which appear like buttons.

### "Privy marks" and "secret" points, and mint associations

This group rendered a number of varieties unknown to Göbl at the time of his major publication on Sasanian coins. The varieties consist of new locations for previously known symbols, as well as new positions for hidden "privy" or "secret" marks. These marks exist in the form of a strategically placed pellet. Thirty-seven unique positions of these points and symbols were found, some of them previously known, and many unknown to Göbl. Göbl knew of fourteen different combinations of pellets or symbols, mostly focusing around the altar. I have classed the positions by numbering them for a more convenient point of reference. The five positions where a symbol occurs often, are lettered A-E, while the subsidiary positions are numbered 1-31.

In CNG Auction 51 (15 September 1999), a much smaller group of similar types was offered, but lacking the variety in this group. In his opening comments to the section (lot 877ff.), Peter Lampinen made the following remarks:

"One of the direct consequences of these successive victories was the accumulation of vast stores of tribute by Shapur. For the first time since the Achaemenids, a Persian king struck gold coins in quantity, and silver coinage expanded prodigiously also. Many of Shapur's drachms appear to be struck over Roman antoniniani, and the appearance of numerous field marks on obverse and reverse attests to the rapid production of coinage from Roman booty, probably by new mints and workshops set up specifically for that purpose.

The following drachms were selected from a large grouping of drachms of Shapur specifically to illustrate the multitude of officina (?) marks to be found on this series. Göbl notes fourteen different reverse field marks, but there are obviously many more to be found."

Göbl believed the number of mints at the outset of the empire to total somewhere between three and six. The large number of points found in the design type suggests that they are not mint marks, but rather either officinae within a mint or secret marks identifying the work of individual die cutters or moneyers. A possibility remains that the marks identify something as limited as an individual die, but this is much less likely due to the profusion of dies needed to maintain a mint. The greater preponderance of



coins bearing secret marks on the reverse is likely due to the rapid deterioration of reverse dies. The hypothesis of individual die identity is further weakened by the discovery of coins with the same point, struck from different dies. Although these secret marks distinguish the coins from each other, they hardly constitute a methodology for ordering a coin series, unless somehow the rationale behind their placement is discovered. At the moment, the location of the pellets appears nearly random.

The symbols, which are figural, are somewhat scarcer and more restricted than the pellets, both in their spatial distribution and frequency of occurrence. I have classed thirteen different types of symbols as symbols A-M, including the single pellet and pellet trefoil. The symbols A-E can occur either in conjunction with the altar, or especially in the globe of the crown. Symbols F-M exist only in proximity to the altar, whereas symbols I-M are the only types besides a large pellet to occur directly on the altar shaft. All these various types of symbols may or do occur combined with a single point, which is often positioned somewhere on the obverse or reverse. If any markings on Shapur's coinage correspond with a single mint, then they probably are found within the symbols set A-M. However, probably only a few might have an association limited to one mint, as symbols E and I both occur often in concert with other symbols. The most distinctive symbols are J-M, which appear to all be permutations of the same pictograph, and thus possibly all refer to a single mint. Symbol E occurs on nearly half of the coins to feature J-M. These symbols are all variants of the Indo-Parthian dynastic symbol known as the "Gondophares symbol," during whose reign it was first heavily used (See Shore, *Parthian Coins and History*). Göbl associated the wreath (symbol E) with investitures, a plausible argument which cannot be properly evaluated at this time.

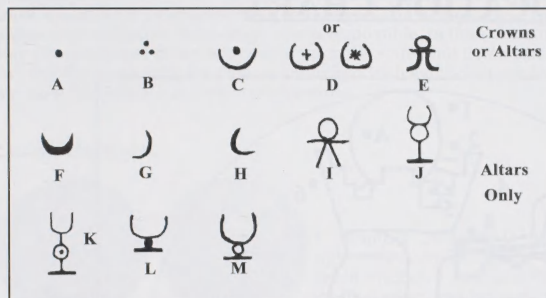
### Crown (Globe) typologies

The Sasanian rulers all had a new crown designed for them at the time of their investiture. The crown is usually as important (or more so) than a clear inscription in designating which ruler issued a coin. Shapur I's crown consists of a crenellated band (or bowl), featuring four such projections. Most coins, and all in this group, include an earflap with a jeweled border. The remainder of the crown is related to coiffure. A "globe" is nearly always present at the top of the crown. Göbl holds that this is a piece of silk gauze containing a ball of hair brought up from the locks at the top of the head. This is somewhat tighter and more formed than the Greek Saccos, and also may bear ornament. This is secured by a silk ribbon or "streamer" which issues from the back of the crown. Below this ribbon is a ball or "bale" of tightly curled hair, otherwise unrestrained by ties or sacks. A slight ball, in varying degrees of clarity, issues from the end of the beard, often falsely appearing to rest on the shoulder as an ornament. The larger ball of hair appears aloft or flowing, sometimes as individual locks, and other times as a mass of beads. The busts are always cuirassed, sometimes with additional detail of a robe or necklace, and sometimes with articulated shoulders and pronounced pectorals.

Although the crown types of Shapur are almost fixed and unvaried, the "globes" are another story. The globe is often depicted with parallel lines or curved lines forming concentric semi-circles. These are said to depict folds or waves in the fabric containing the hair. Some types include ornaments such as small jewels, and others feature a symbol. It is most likely that whatever ornament appears on the globe is not a physical reality (beyond the existence of the globe itself), but rather an interpretation by the die-cutter. These waves range in number from 0-8, and appear to follow some form of orderly development, or at least are depicted in the same manner on several different dies.

The number and configuration of lines on the globes, although fairly arbitrary, is perhaps the best mode of classification for serializing these coins. Where the globes are similar, the coin's style is more or less consistent with the style of other coins in the same class. Stylistic correlations to the occurrence of pellets (secret marks), symbols, flan size, legends, or basic style all fail or remain incomplete. No real order seems possible using other criterion. For ease of classification, I have divided all the crown globe forms into three classes: I - crowns with only lines, II - crowns with only dots, and III - crowns bearing both lines and dots. Within each class, I further subdivided the globes by their complexity, beginning with the fewest lines and ending with the most. Each category has an Arabic numeral, 1-8. Within these subsets, distinct varieties are given a lower-case letter: a-e. These subsets and varieties leave ample space for additions found in subsequent studies. Class II only contains one specimen, and probably belongs within Class III, but ideologically forms a different class based upon the criteria established. This class could expand greatly, with all sorts of patterns and configurations of pellets.

The usage of globe types for seriation is workable as a default, but may not bear a specific relationship to chronology. The simplest globes are paired with the most exact legends, whereas the coins with the finest style bear the most complex globe types. The latter often have stylistically sloppy legends, with may also be abbreviated. As a general rule, the legends and types do seem to degrade slightly as the crown becomes more complex. For lack of a better system of dating, the Sasanian scholar may be tempted to read dates into the evolving globe types. A crude indication of years, epochs, or regnal events may

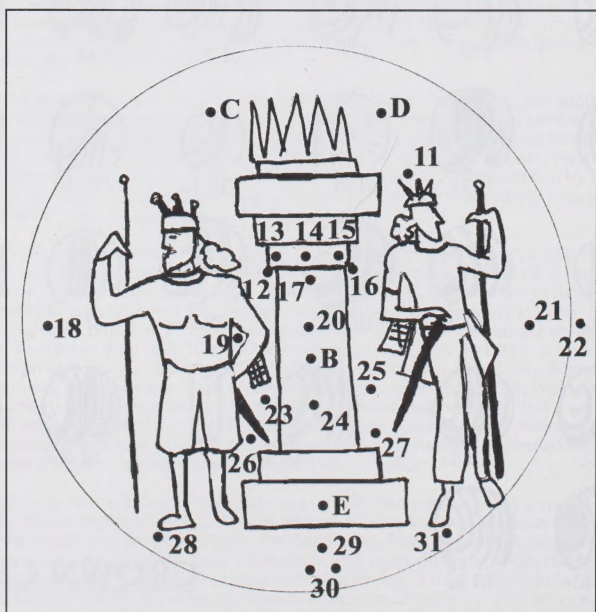
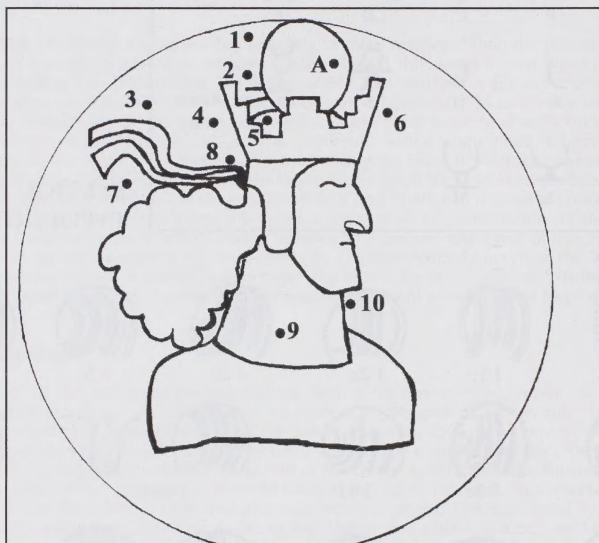


## SYMBOL TYPOLOGY



## CROWN CHART

# LOCATION CHART





be signaled by these globe variations, but not necessarily. A progression seems plausible, but we do not know which mint produced which style at what time. The lack of overstrikes and paucity of die studies makes even a relative chronology nearly impossible. In time, the study of die linkages through pairings may give a relative chronology based upon die states and deterioration, but this is highly subjective. The fact that the most complex crowns are linked with symbols accorded by Göbl to investitures, definitely weakens the premise of crown progressions.

## Catalogue of Coins



1. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.22 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with three lines, pellet (symbol A) behind ribbon / Fire altar flanked by two attendants; both with jeweled shirts and trousers, Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 1a; control mark A, position 7.**



2. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.78 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with three lines / Fire altar flanked by two cuirassed attendants; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 1b; no control mark.**



3. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.50 gm). Eastern mint. Crowned bust right with earflaps, large neck; globe with three lines / Fire altar with crude flames, flanked by two attendants with jeweled shirts; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 1b; no control mark.**



4. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.89 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four lines and pellet trefoil as control mark, behind globe / Fire altar flanked by two attendants with bare chests; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 2a; control mark B position 2.**



5. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.26 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four lines / Fire altar with three large pellets on shaft (control marks), flanked by two attendants with bare chests; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 2a; control mark A position B, E & 14.**



6. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.06 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four lines augmented with lines of pellets / Fire altar flanked by two attendants with bare chests, pellets (control marks) in fields by attendants; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 2b; mark A position 2.**



7. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.12 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four lines / Fire altar with three large pellets on shaft (control marks), flanked by two attendants with bare chests; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 2b; Symbol L position B. Stylized legends.**



8. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.47 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four lines, the last voided / Fire altar flanked by two cuirassed attendants, crescent to right of flames; Shapur's name at right (retrograde) and left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 2c; symbol F position D.**



9. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.22 gm). Squat crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with five lines / Fire altar flanked by two attendants with bare chests; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 3a; mark A position D.** Crude legends.



10. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.97 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with five lines / Fire altar with pellet to right of shaft (control mark), flanked by two attendants with bare chests; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 3a; mark A position 25.** Good legends.



11. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.07 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps, ornamented robe with "V-neck"; globe with five lines / Fire altar with pellet (control mark) to right of flames, flanked by two attendants with bare chests; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 3a; mark A position C.** Good legends.



12. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.79 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with five lines / Fire altar flanked by two attendants with bare chests, pellets (control marks) in fields by attendants; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 3a(?); mark A position 18, 21.** Blundered reverse legends.



13. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.19 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four lines / Fire altar with two large pellets on shaft (control marks), flanked by two attendants with bare chests; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 3b; control mark A position B & 14.**



14. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.18 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with five lines, pellet (control mark) on front and before globe / Fire altar flanked by two attendants with bare chests; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards, "fire of the king" inwards. **Crown I 3c; mark A position A, 6.** Blundered reverse legends.



15. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.17 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with six lines of variegated size / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants, two pellets on upper portion of altar; Shapur's name at right (blundered), oriented outwards. **Crown I 4a; mark A positions 13, 15.**



16. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.25 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with six lines of variegated size / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants with very baggy trousers, wreath to left of altar; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 4a; symbol I position C.**



17. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.38 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with six lines of variegated size / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants with very baggy trousers, pellet to left and right of altar base; Shapur's name at left, oriented inwards, "fire of the king" oriented outwards. **Crown I 4b; mark A positions 26, 27.**



18. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.28 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps, pellet behind; globe with six lines of variegated size / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants with very baggy trousers, pellet to left and right of altar; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 4b; mark A positions C, D, 8.**



19. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.02 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with six lines extending to top / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants with very baggy trousers, pellet to left and right of altar; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 4c; mark A positions C, D.** Reverse type smaller and more compact than preceding.



20. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.76 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps decorated with pellet trefoils (symbol B); globe with six lines of variegated size, pellet at front / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants with very baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented inwards, "fire of the king" oriented outwards. **Crown I 4Ac; mark A position A.**



21. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.80 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with six thin lines / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants with very baggy trousers, wreath and "caduceus" symbol flanking fire; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 5a; symbol I position C and symbol J position D.**



22. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.17 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with six thin lines / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants with very baggy trousers, dual pellets below altar; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 5a; marks A, B positions 30, A.**



23. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.17 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with six thin lines / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants with baggy trousers, pellet to left of altar shaft; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 5a; mark A position 23.** Small module flan.





24. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.99 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four thin lines / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants with baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 5b; mark B position A.** Poorly engraved legends. The globe on the crown, in this instance, is of the same style as those with six thin lines, and some of the four are rendered double.



25. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.32 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with six thin lines, crescent and pellet at front / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants with very baggy trousers; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 5c; symbol C position A.** The beginning of obverse legend is heavily abbreviated.



26. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.08 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with six thin lines, crescent and star at front / Fire altar, wreath to right of fire, flanked by two bare chested attendants with very baggy trousers; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown I 5d; symbols D, I positions A, D.** The beginning of obverse legend is heavily abbreviated.



27. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.87 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with six thin lines, wreath at front / Fire altar with "caduceus" symbol on shaft, flanked by two bare chested attendants with very baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 5e; symbol E position A.** Good legends.



28. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.09 gm). Eastern mint. Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with thick central line, two chevrons before / Fire altar with strong exergual line, flanked by two bare chested attendants with baggy trousers; illiterate version of Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 6a, no symbols; cf. MACW 816.**



29. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.76 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with leaf or fruit flanked by flowers (?) / Fire altar with "caduceus" or "tamgha" symbol, flanked by two attendants wearing jeweled shirts with baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown I 7a; symbol L position A.** Very finely engraved legends.



30. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.35 gm). Eastern mint? Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with multiple pellet trefoils (as symbol B) / Fire altar flanked by two attendants wearing jeweled shirts with baggy trousers; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards. **Crown II 1a; no symbols.** Stylized, abbreviated legends.



31. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.50 gm). Eastern mint? Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with two thick lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants wearing tight trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 1a; mark A position 29.** Accurate, but stylized legends.



32. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.51 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with two thick lines and pellet trefoils, pellet behind globe / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants wearing baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 1a; mark A position 2.** Accurate legends.



33. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.16 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with two thick lines and pellet trefoils, three pellets behind crown / Fire altar with "caduceus" symbol on shaft, flanked by two bare chested attendants wearing baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 1a; mk. A pos. 4, 8, 7; sym. M, pos. B.** Accurate legends.



34. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.34 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with two thick lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar with "caduceus" symbol on shaft, flanked by two attendants wearing baggy trousers and jeweled tunics; Shapur's name at right, oriented inwards, "fire of the king" outwards. **Crown III 1b; symbol M, position B.**



35. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.59 gm). Eastern mint? Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with three lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar with "caduceus" symbol on shaft, flanked by two attendants wearing baggy trousers and jeweled tunics; Shapur's name at left, oriented inwards. **Crown III 2a; no symbols.** Somewhat degenerate legends.



36. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.34 gm). Eastern mint? Crowned bust right with earflaps, huge neck; globe with three lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar flanked by two attendants wearing baggy trousers and jeweled tunics; Shapur's name at left, inverted, and oriented inwards. **Crown III 2b; symbols G, H positions C, D.** Completely garbled legends.



37. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.81 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with three lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants wearing baggy trousers; pellet trefoil to left of flames, Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 2c; symbol B position C.**



38. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.00 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with three lines and pellet trefoils, pellet behind ribbons / Fire altar flanked by two attendants wearing shirts and baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 2c; mark A position 7.** Intelligible legends.



39. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.34 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with three lines and pellet trefoils, wreath behind globe / Fire altar with "caduceus" symbol on shaft, flanked by two attendants wearing baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 2c; symbols I, J positions 2, B.** Well-executed legends.



40. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.06 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with three lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar with "caduceus" symbol on shaft, flanked by pellets and two attendants wearing baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 2d; mark A pos. 26, 27, symbol L pos. B.** Legends abbreviated at start.



41. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.52 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with three lines and pellet trefoils, pellet behind crown / Fire altar with "caduceus" symbol on shaft, flanked by two attendants wearing loose trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 2e; mark A pos. 3, symbol L pos. B.** Elegant reverse style with high relief. Flawless legends.



42. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.10 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar with two large pellets on shaft, flanked by two attendants wearing very baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 3a; mark A positions 20, 24.** Elegant reverse style with high relief. Accurate legends.



43. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.32 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar with pellet trefoil to left of shaft, flanked by two attendants wearing shirts and tight trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards, "fire of the king" inwards. **Crown III 3b; mark B position 23.** Fine style with good legends.



44. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.06 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar flanked by two attendants wearing shirts and tight trousers, ground line beneath each; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 3b; broken exergual line.** Fine style with good legends.



45. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.23 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with four lines and pellet trefoils, pellet behind globe / Fire altar flanked by two attendants wearing cuirasses and tight trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 3c; mark A position 5.** Neat style with good legends.



46. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.34 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with five lines and pellet trefoils, pellet trefoil behind globe / Fire altar flanked by two attendants wearing loose trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 4a; symbols B, M pos. 5, B.** Good style with precise legends.



47. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.56 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with five lines and pellet trefoils, two bars across globe / Fire altar with trefoil at right, flanked by two bare chested attendants wearing tight trousers; Shapur's name at left, oriented outwards, "fire of the king" inwards. **Crown III 4b; symbol B position 25.** Unusual flat style with curvilinear legends.





48. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.34 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with five lines and pellet trefoils, pellet behind globe / Fire altar with large pellet on shaft, flanked by two bare chested attendants wearing baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 4c; mark A position 2, 24.** Good legends with added characters (spacers).



49. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.68 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with five lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants wearing baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards, pellet in right margin. **Crown III 4c; mark A position 22.**



50. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.71 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps; globe with five lines and pellet trefoils, pellet behind crown / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants wearing baggy trousers, pellet inside arm; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 4d; mark A positions 5, 19.** Accurate legends and sharp, compact style.



51. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.96 gm). Crowned bust right with earflaps decorated with pellet trefoils (symbol B); globe with five lines and pellet trefoils, pellet before and behind crown / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants wearing loose trousers; Shapur's name at left, oriented inwards. **Crown III 4Ac; mark A positions 4, 6.** Legends with good spelling, but some abbreviations and inversions.



52. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (3.89 gm). Crowned bust right with large pellet on neck; globe with six lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar flanked by two bare chested attendants wearing very baggy trousers; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown III 5a; mark A position 9.** Bold style, heavily abbreviated legends.



53. **Shapur I.** 241-272 AD. AR Drachm (4.22 gm). Eastern mint? Crowned bust right, with pellet behind crown; globe with several lines and pellet trefoils / Fire altar flanked by two attendants wearing very baggy trousers and jeweled tunics; Shapur's name at right, oriented outwards. **Crown class III ?; mark A position 8.**

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. would like to thank Susan and Marcus Phillips for taking the time to initially sort this group when it came through our London office.

Ben Bell spent further time with this group refining it to its present form. This interesting group provides initial research into what is a very difficult series that scholars will be studying for years to come.

This group of 53 coins is available for purchase in its entirety for \$4750.00. **Order as Shapur Study Group.**

## An Important Offering of Rare 5th Century BC Tetrobols from Kindya



3 x enlargement



**Caria, Kindya.** Circa 500 BC. AR Samian Tetrobol (average 2.1 g). Head of sea monster (ketos) left, with pointed ear, pinnate mane, long snout and mouth agape with protruding tongue / Incuse with stellate pattern within latticed frame. Nicely centered EF.

Kagan and Kritt, **The Coinage of Kindya**, NC (1995) pl. 47, 1-3 (Kindya); SNG von Aulock 2340-2342 (uncertain Caria); BMC Ionia 80-81; Babelon, *Perses Achéménides* 481 (Lycia); Traité pl. 28, 23-25, 1002-3 (uncertain Asia Minor); Asyut 687-8 (uncertain Carian dynasts); Rosen 617 (uncertain Caria); SNG Keckman 920 (uncertain Caria).

**Available for \$495 each.**

**Order as Kindya (number). Second choices please.**

### Historical Notes:

Jenkins, in 'The Carian Coast III', Annual of the British School at Athens 52 (1957) pp. 95-6, published a hoard of ketos tetrobols (= IGCH 1170) and assigns this issue to an uncertain mint in Caria, while Bean and Cook, loc. cit., suggest attribution to the Carian dynast Pigres at Syangela near Alâkilise. The rejection of Bean and Cook's attribution to the mint of Syangela by Kagan and Kritt is based principally on the discovery of a larger denomination ketos-type coin in the ANS with the legend KI (pl. 47, 5). The theory is well argued in favour of the ancient site of Kindya, also near Alâkilise.

The obverse design has been incorrectly described from at least the 19th century as the head of a Griffin and was first correctly identified by J. Boardman in "Archaic finger rings," *Antike Kunst* 10, p. 21, 66. For the iconography of ketea see J. Boardman, "Very like a whale" – Classical sea monsters' in *Festschrift Porada* (Mainz 1987), pp. 73-84. These creatures of myth (Greek Ketos, Kete; Latin Cetus or Cetos, Cete) were sea-monsters, the two greatest of which were the ketos killed by Perseus in Ethiopia and the ketos slain by Herakles in the

Troad. They are rarely depicted on ancient coins; notable examples apart from this type include the mints of Vetulonia (SNG ANS 100), Syracuse (Boehringer 414-604; SNG ANS 128-201) and an uncertain mint of a Lycian dynast (Rosen 708 and first published in Hess-Leu sale 49, 1971, 233).

Apollodorus (2.43-44) relates how the Ethiopian ketos was slain by Perseus: "Arriving in Aithiopia, which Kepheus ruled, Perseus came upon his daughter Andromeda laid out as a meal for a ketos. It seems that the king's wife Kassiopeia had challenged the Nereids in beauty, boasting that she outdid them all. As a result the Nereids were in a rage, and Poseidon in sympathetic anger sent a flood-tide upon the land and a ketos as well. The oracle of Ammon prophesied an end to the trouble if Kassiopeia's daughter Andromeda were served up to the ketos as a meal, so Kepheus, pushed to it by the Aithiopians, tied his daughter out on a rock. When Perseus saw her it was love at first sight, and he promised to kill the ketos and rescue the girl in return for her hand. Oaths were sworn, after which Perseus faced and slew the ketos, and set Andromeda free."

Pausanias (4.35.9) credibly identifies Ethiopia (Aithiopia) as Joppa in Palestine, "Red water, in colour like blood, is found in the land of the Hebrews near the city of Joppa. The water is close to the sea, and the account which the natives give of the spring is that Perseus, after destroying the Ketos, to which the daughter of Kepheus was exposed, washed off the blood in the spring."

The Trojan ketos was sent by Poseidon to plague Troy and was slain by Herakles as related by Diodorus Siculus (4.42.1-6): "When they disembarked there [Sigeium in the Troad], it is said they [the Argonauts] discovered a maiden bound in chains upon the shore, the reason for it being as follows. Poseidon became angry with Laomedon the king of Troy in connection with the building of its walls, according to the mythical story, and sent forth from the sea a ketos to ravage the land. By this ketos those who made their living by the seashore and the farmers who tilled the land contiguous to the sea were being surprised and carried off.....Here Herakles, when he had disembarked with the Argonauts and learned from the girl of her sudden change of fortune, rent asunder the chains which were about her body and going to the city made an offer to the king to slay the ketos. When Laomedon accepted the proposal and promised to give him as his reward his invincible mares, Herakles, they say, did slay the ketos."

These fascinating tetrobols are part of a late archaic Carian silver series composed of several denominations. The reverse incuses are characterised by either a star or sun-burst within a laticed frame, while larger denominations are reminiscent of the star/sun reverses of the Carian dynast Hekatomnos. The obverses are characterised by the depiction of the head and neck of a rather angry open mouthed ketos and of a more sedate full or half-length ketos for the larger denominations, which refer to the above or some local Carian myth.



(726) 3x



(725) 3x



(880) 3x



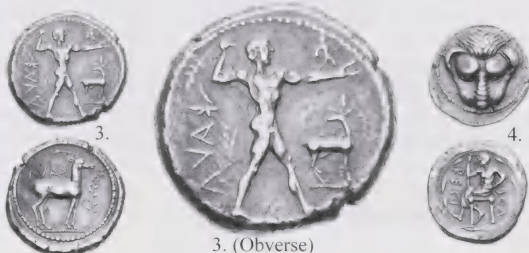
## GREEK



1. **CELTIC, Danube Region. Imitating Philip II of Macedon.** Circa 2nd Century BC. AR Tetradrachm (13.95 gm). Laureate head of Zeus right / Rider on horseback left; ornaments around. Cf. CCCBM I 83; Göbl OTA 122; Kostial 412. Toned, good VF. \$1,450.



2. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** Circa 333-330 BC. AR Nomos (7.90 gm). Nude warrior on horseback right, holding round shield and two lances in left hand, spear pointed downwards in right;  $\Gamma$  behind,  $\Lambda$  before,  $K\Lambda\Lambda/\Delta$  below / [TAPAZ], Taras astride dolphin right, holding crested helmet; star before and behind,  $\Phi$  below. Fischer-Bossert 744 (V285/ R578); Vlasto 538 (same dies); SNG ANS 966 (same obverse die). EF with light iridescence around devices. \$1,250.



3. **BRUTTIUM, Kaulonia.** Circa 450 BC. AR Nomos (7.94 gm).  $K\Lambda\Lambda$  (retrograde), Apollo walking right, holding laurel branch in upright right hand and small running daimon holding long branch on outstretched left arm; to right, stag standing right with head reverted /  $K\Lambda\Lambda$  (retrograde), stag standing right; branch before. Noe Group F, 82 (same dies); SNG ANS 175 (same dies). Toned EF.

\$1,750.

4. **BRUTTIUM, Rhegion.** Circa 450-445 BC. AR Drachm (4.21 gm). Facing head of lion /  $RECINOS$ , male seated left, holding staff; all within wreath. Herzfelder 27 (D16/R23); SNG ANS 648 (same dies). Toned, good VF. Rare. \$1,500.

Kraay in "Fifth century over-strikes of Rhegion and Messana," *Atti Convegno I*, pp. 141-150, convincingly lowers to about 450 Herzfelder's starting date for the lion's mask/lokastos series of tetradrachms, drachms, litrae and fractions on the Attic-Euboic standard contemporarily current in Sicily. This issue belongs to a period in the history of Rhegion, well after the death of Anaxilas in 476/5 and the expulsion of his successors in 461, of which little is known. J. P. Six in "Rhegium-lokastos," *NC* 1989, convincingly identifies the seated figure on the reverse as the traditional oekist of the city, lokastos, who so the story ran, met his death from the bite of a serpent, which can be seen coiled round the back leg of the chair of some specimens.



5. **SICILY, Akragas. Siculo Punic Issue.** Circa 213-211 BC. AR Quarter Shekel (1.69 gm). Laureate head of Zeus right / ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝ-ΤΙΝΩΝ, eagle standing right, Γ in field. BMC Sicily pg. 14, 85 var. (A on reverse); Cf. Burnett, "Enna Hoard" *SNR* 62, 7 (half shekel). Lightly toned EF. Rare denomination. \$575.

Apparently unpublished with this control mark for this denomination.



6. **SICILY, Leontini.** Circa 440-435 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.35 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right / ΑΕ-Ο-Ν-Τ-ΙΝΟ-Ν, head of roaring lion right, grain around. SNG ANS 224; Boehringer 37 (same obverse die); Rizzo pl. 23, 3-4 (same dies). Superb EF, light toning in the devices. \$6,500.



7. **SICILY, Syracuse.** Circa 466-460 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.19 gm). Charioteer driving walking quadriga right, holding reins with both hands; Nike flying above crowning charioteer. Ketos (sea monster) in exergue / ΣΥΡ-Α-ΚΟ-ΣΙ-ΟΝ, diademed head of Arethusa right, surrounded by four dolphins swimming clockwise. Boehringer 440 (V233/R316); SNG ANS 134 ; SNG München 999 (same dies). EF, light toning, fully centered. \$4,950.

Fine style from the transitional period between the archaic and the full classical Arethusa head.



8. **SICILY, Syracuse.** Circa 400-370 BC. AR Dekadrachm (43.23 gm). *Unsigned dies in the style of Euainetos.* Charioteer driving galloping quadriga left, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; Nike flying above and crowning charioteer; below heavy exergual line: a military harness, shield, greaves, cuirass and Attic helmet all connected by a horizontal spear / Wreathed head of Persephone-Kore left, wearing triple pendant earring and necklace, surrounded by four dolphins swimming; griffin-head before. Gallatin R.XIX/G.1a; BMC *Sicily* pg. 172, 187 (same dies); cf. SNG ANS 372; Dewing 921 (same dies). Toned, good VF. \$19,500.

Only two reverse dies in Gallatin's study illustrate this rare Griffin's head symbol. This symbol was added to Gallatin's die G.I later in its use-life, where the previous scallop shell appearing behind Persephone's head is cleverly obliterated by a bunch of curls. This change is not readily visible until one observes that this new appendage of coiffure is clumpy, and rendered in a style slightly cruder than the original die work. In the second die where the griffin's head appears, it is less prominent, and the modification of the scallop shell does not exist, as it was never on the die. This particular die shows signs of rapid deterioration, and likely very few specimens were struck as a result.



9. **SICILY, Syracuse. Hieronimos.** 215-214 BC. AR 10 Litrai (8.49 gm). Diademed head of Hieronimos left / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ, winged thunderbolt; ΞΑ above. Holloway 56 (O27/R45); SNG ANS 1032. Choice EF. \$1,450.



10. **MACEDON, Akanthos.** Circa 424-390 BC. AR Tetradrachm (13.72 gm). Lion bringing down bull; plain exergue / ΑΚΑΝΘΙΩΝ around quadripartite square, the quarters consisting of granulated pyramids. Desneux 145 (D145/R142 - later die state than illustrated); Babelon *Traité* 1065, pl. CCCXIX, 9 (same dies); SNG ANS 15 var. (letters in exergue on obverse). Good VF, faint porosity on reverse. Very rare, only one example cross-referenced in Desneux. \$5,750.



## Important Attic Tetradrachm from Dikaia.



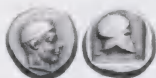
11. **MACEDON, Dikaia.** Circa 500-450 BC. AR Attic Tetradrachm (16.86 gm). Cow standing right on dotted ground line, licking hoof on raised right hind leg, sea swallow above; eight pointed star in exergue / Octopus within square incuse. Boston MFA 542 = Traité pg. 1125, 1586 (same dies). Good VF. Extremely rare, apparently only the second known specimen. \$40,000.

The Macedonian city of Dikaia - not to be confused with the Thracian city of the same name - was an Eretrian colony located on the Thermaic gulf. For its tetradrachms, known only from a handful of examples, Dikaia adopted the cow and octopus designs of its mother city, sometimes with the addition of an ethnic.

*We have been able to locate only one sales record for a Dikaia tetradrachm, a variant of the present type, which sold in Bank Leu 28 (1981), lot 66, for 63,000 Swiss Francs. The only previously known example of our type is the Boston specimen.*



12. **MACEDON, Olynthos. Chalkidian League.** Circa 361-358 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.39 gm). Laureate head of Apollo right / X-A-A-KIΔ-EΩN, kithara; magistrate Olympikos (name off flan). Robinson-Clement Group T, 116 (A74/P99); Boston MFA 581 (same obverse die); SNG Copenhagen 245 (same obverse die). EF. \$7,750.



13. **MACEDON, Skione.** Circa 480-450 BC. AR Tetradrachm (2.91 gm). Male head right / Σ-[K]-I-O, Corinthian helmet oriented right within incuse square. SNG ANS -; SNG Copenhagen 319. Good VF, even light porosity. Fine early style. Rare. \$1,250.



14. **KINGS of MACEDON, Philip II.** 359-336 BC. AV Stater (8.59 gm). Pella mint. Struck circa 323/2-315 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer driving biga right; kantharos below. Le Rider 465 var. (unlisted dies); SNG ANS 174ff. Choice EF. \$3,500.



15. **KINGS of MACEDON. Philip II.** 359-336 BC. AR Tetradrachm (14.51 gm). Pella mint. Struck circa 359-354 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Philip on horseback left, spear and IM monogram below. Le Rider 38 var. (D24/R-, unlisted reverse die); SNG ANS 346. Toned EF. Lifetime issue of good artistic merit. \$3,750.



16. **KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AV Distater (17.24 gm). Pella mint. Struck circa 325-315 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ], Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; bee in left field. Price 201; Müller -. EF/VF, on an exceptional oversized flan. \$12,500.

The 2nd known distater from Pella, and a medallion issue!

Alexander's distaters were the heaviest gold coins produced by the Greeks up to that time. They were probably coined as part of a larger donative issue with associated fractional denominations and a corresponding issue in the name of Philip II, Alexander's father. The distater was the largest Macedonian denomination struck in Alexander's name, and was coined to bolster support for Alexander's succession as the ruling sovereign. The distribution of these large coins helped insure the success of the anti-Persian campaign proposed by Philip II to the Hellenes whose support was vital for the stability of Alexander's role as leader of this great mission.

The iconography of Alexander's gold coinage, in particular the distater and stater, reflects his desire to unite the Hellenistic world against their common foe, the Persians. The war goddess Athena wears the Corinthian helmet which may represent the League of Corinth, the federal organization of Greek city-states led by Alexander and originated by his father, Philip II. The figure of Nike with her naval standard may be another type intended to unify the Greeks against the Persians as it may commemorate the great victory over the Persian naval force at the Battle of Salamis in 480 BC.



17. **KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.26 gm). Amphipolis mint. Struck 323-320 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle in right hand, sceptre in left; Phrygian helmet before. Price 112; Troxell, *Studies in the Macedonian Coinage of Alexander the Great*, H2; Müller 854. Lightly toned, superb EF. \$1,675.



18. **KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.16 gm). Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 294-290 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; Φ in left field, ME monogram below throne. Price 508; Müller 810. EF, thin flan crack. \$1,200.



19. **KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.18 gm). Magnesia on the Maenander mint. Struck 282-225 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; monogram in left field, maenander below throne. Price 2023; Müller 1077. Superb EF. \$1,450.



20. **KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.22 gm). Tarsos mint. Struck 327-323 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; rudder in field, Θ beneath throne. Price 3022; Müller 1284 var. Toned, choice EF, on an oversized flan. \$2,200.



## The Hellenistic Kings



The lifetime of Alexander III 'the Great' brought about a vast empire that became so unmanageably large that it was bound to collapse, or at least partition. These conquests extended the Grecian influence over most of Asia, west of the Indus. Alexander's death eventually resulted in the competition for domination of the east by his generals. These generals are termed Diadochoi, or "successors." (The name "Hellenistic" or "Hellenic" comes from the ultimate Greek or Macedonian origin of these rulers, as *Hellas* originally applied to a district and city in Thessaly, but then grew to encompass all of Thessaly and eventually become an appellation for all of Greece). The event that really sparked the debacle was the death of Antipater, regent for Alexander IV in Macedon. Kassander usurped this throne and placidity no longer remained in the bounds of the empire. (See the brief history of Demetrios Poliorketes below for the expelling of

Kassander). Ptolemy seized Egypt, replacing the weakened Pharaohs with a new dynasty that would take on the title of 'Ptolomies.' Alexander's General Seleukos, conquered Syria and Babylon. Antigonos took charge of Asia Minor and vied for additional territory. Lysimachos was another major power, establishing himself as the ruler of Thrace. Pyrrhos of Epiros was a somewhat less powerful Diadoch, whose territory never seemed to expand much further, even though he intervened in the politics of Macedonia, Sicily, and southern Italy. Seleukos killed Lysimachos in 281 BC, ending his influence in Macedon. By 275 BC, the main Hellenistic Kingdoms of Macedonia, Ptolemaic Egypt, and the Seleukid Empire had set themselves in the forefront of politics as new world-powers. The Ptolemies had possession of Egypt, Kyrene, Coele-Syria, Cyprus, the Aegeans, and small territories in Asia Minor. The Antigonids by this time held only Macedon and several other important parts of Greece. The Seleukids controlled the largest empire, which encompassed northern Syria, sections of Asia Minor and Persia, as well as Babylonia. Beyond these important powers, there were other smaller kingdoms including those in Baktrian (founded by Diodotos I), Cappadocia (founded by Ariaramnes), Pergamon, Paphlagonia, Pontos, and Bithynia. Most of these kingdoms offer long and plentiful series of coinage to collect, featuring vivid and lifelike portraits of a variety of dynastic successors.

The following lots in this list are coins of Hellenistic Kings: 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, and 51.



**21. KINGS of MACEDON. Demetrios Poliorketes.** 306-285 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.08 gm). Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 291-290 BC. Diademed and horned head of Demetrios right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Poseidon seated left, holding aplustre and trident; monograms to left and right. Newell 107; SNG Alpha Bank 949 var. (monograms). EF. \$3,750.

Demetrios *Poliorketes*, meaning the Besieger, proclaimed himself to be son of Poseidon, the emblem of whose animal, the earth-shaking bull, he sometimes wears. The actual parentage of Demetrios was by Antigonos *Monophthalmos* (meaning "one-eyed," thus "Cyclops") the satrap of Persia, and his wife, Stratonike.

Well before Demetrios would rise to power, Antigonos was made Macedonian strategos of Asia. Demetrios' political career began in earnest at the age of twenty-two, when he was made to defend Syria against Ptolemy, but was eventually defeated. After other campaigns against Babylon and Ptolemy met with mixed results, Demetrios sailed to Athens with a fleet of ships 250 strong. There he expelled the rule of Kassander and Ptolemy, restoring democracy to the Athenians. A further siege at Phalerum and a victory at Munychia gave Demetrios his other epithet of *Soter* (ie. preserver, or saviour). This took place in 307 BC, and in the next year, Demetrios devastated the Egyptian fleet of Ptolemy's brother Menelaos at Cyprus. At this point, Demetrios and his father proclaimed themselves the *Diadochs* of the whole of Alexander's empire. This claim proved to be difficult to support, as their expedition to Egypt failed utterly. Demetrios took offence when the Rhodians failed to assist him in this endeavor, so around 305 BC he set out to besiege Rhodes and punish them for their infidelity. His innovative technologies and determination in assaulting the capital gained him the nickname "the besieger," although the siege ultimately failed.

After numerous campaigns abroad, Demetrios returned to Macedon to deal with Kassander and his entourage, who were driven out to the Peloponnese. Demetrios became king of Macedon shortly afterwards, and he re-established Philip's League of Corinth, which incorporated both democracies and tribes. Demetrios' proclamation as king of Macedon gave him control of the mints in Amphipolis and Pella, and he inherited the still unexhausted bullion sup-

plies of Macedon. In order to finance further conquests, he began to turn these supplies into currency. These actions prompted Seleukos, Kassander, and Lysimachos to unite in opposition to the two Diadochs. Antigonos and Demetrios met their opponents at Ipsos in Phrygia, where Antigonos was slain, causing Demetrios to make a retreat to Ephesos. Poliorketes found himself unpopular after this, and was forced to make amends with Seleukos, who took his daughter in marriage. He went on to retake Athens, but eventually Pyrrhus of Epiros, Ptolemy, and Lysimachos grew weary of his Macedonian kingship and ejected him from the throne. Seleukos captured Demetrios in Asia and imprisoned him for three years. Demetrios' son Antigonos Gonatas could not ransom his father from captivity, where he died soon thereafter.



22. **KINGS of MACEDON. Perseus.** 179-168 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.40 gm). Diademed head of Perseus right / ΒΑΣΙ-ΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡ-ΣΕΩΣ, eagle standing right on thunderbolt  $\Xi$  above, monogram to right, monogram between legs; all within oak wreath, plow below. Mamroth, "Die Silbermünzen des Königs Perseus," *ZfN* 38 (1928), 23; SNG Alpha Bank 1133 var. (monograms). Good VF.

\$1,200.

## Two Important Coins of King Getas of the Edones

Greeks settled the coastal regions of Macedon and Thrace during the 8th and 7th centuries BC, while the mountainous interior region was occupied by a number of indigenous tribes who worked the numerous gold and silver mines. This region owed tribute to the Persians since their conquest by Darius in circa 513 BC, and for this reason the Oktadrachm conforms to the Phoenician weight standard. Today many of these pieces come from Mesopotamia or Syria, ostensibly from tribute payments made to the Persians. King Getas is known to history only from his coins.

Margarita Tatscheva, in her comprehensive study (1998) of Getas' coinage, listed a total of 13 known octadrachms. These are of three different types, suggesting a reign of some substantial duration. Of the 13 published coins, three were in the "Dekadrachm Hoard," nine were in museums, and only one was apparently in private ownership. The wheel, which appears on the reverse type on four of Getas' previously known coins, is the normal reverse type for the Ichnai. Its presence here may signify that Getas brought the Ichnai within his dominion.



23. **THRACO-MACEDONIAN TRIBES. The Edones. King Getas.** Circa 470-465 BC. AR Oktadrachm (27.76 gm). Herdsman walking left between two loping bulls, the first with its head lowered, the second with raised head, all upon dotted ground line, the herdsman guides the bulls with his left hand on the croup of the nearer animal, and his right hand on the far animal's neck; three barley grains issue from a central pellet before the man's head, ΓΙΤ behind, ΑΤ in exergue / Wheel of four spokes in shallow incuse square. See Tatscheva, "ΓΕΤΑΣ ΗΔΟΝΕΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ," *Essays to Edith Schönert-Geiss* (1998), cf. pg. 626, 1 = Kraay pl. 26, 483 (same reverse die, but obverse with ΝΟΜΙΣ-ΜΑ ΗΔΟΝΕΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΓΙΤΑ). Good VF. Unique and unpublished, sharing only its reverse die with Tatscheva 1, the only previous example where the king's name is spelled with an Iota (in ΓΙΤΑ).

\$35,000.



24. **THRACO-MACEDONIAN TRIBES, The Edones. King Getas.** Circa 470-465 BC. AR Oktadrachm (28.46 gm). Herdsman walking right, between two bulls, the first with its head lowered, the second with raised head, all upon dotted ground line, the herdsman guides the bulls with his left hand on the croup of the nearer animal, and his right hand on the far animal's neck / ΓΕΤΑ [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΔΟ]ΝΑΝ around spoked wheel in incuse square. Tatscheva, in: *Essays to Edith Schönert-Geiss* (1998), pg. 626, 2 = Svoronos pl. IV, 19 (same obverse die). Crude VF. Extremely rare, and apparently only the second known example. \$19,500.



25. **THRACE, Black Sea Area. Pantikapaion.** Late 4th-3rd Century BC. Æ 26mm (18.41 gm). Head of Pan left, wreathed in ivy / Π-Α-Ν, bull's head left. SNG BM Black Sea 881; SNG Copenhagen 34. Good VF, green patina. Exceptional patina for issue! \$375.



26. **KINGS of THRACE. Lysimachos.** 323-281 BC. AV Stater (8.52 gm). Lifetime issue? Uncertain mint. Diademed head of deified Alexander right, wearing horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena Nikephoros seated left, holding Nike in extended right hand, left arm resting on shield; rose above knee, M on throne. Thompson -; Müller -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Berry -; SNG Ashmolean - EF. Apparently unpublished. \$3,750.



27. **KINGS of THRACE. Lysimachos.** 323-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.12 gm). Lampsakos mint. Struck circa 297-282 BC. Head of deified Alexander right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena Nikephoros seated left, holding Nike in extended right hand, left arm resting on shield; HP monogram to inner left, crescent in exergue. Thompson 47; Müller 348. Toned EF, exceptionally high relief and of wonderful artistic merit. This piece is worthy of a top collection. \$2,750.





Enlarged 1.5 x

28. **KINGS of THRACE. Lysimachos.** 323-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.92 gm). Struck 281-280 BC. Lysimachia mint. Head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, holding Nike in her extended right hand, left arm leaning on her shield; lion head left above elephant left in inner left field; ΘΕ monogram on throne. Müller 55; Pozzi 1169 (same dies); Gulbenkian 899 (same dies). EF. Extremely rare. \$5,750.

This coin is one of the most enigmatic to appear in one of our publications. It is generally agreed through hoard evidence and analysis of the symbolism and style that this coin was struck at the mint of Lysimachia within the few months between Lysimachos' death at Korupedion in 281 BC and the city's autonomous period that began in 280 BC. During this time the city was first under the control of Seleukos I and then Ptolemy Keraunos, following his assassination of Seleukos. After his death in 280 BC, the city was granted its autonomy under Antiochos I. The mystery is determining under whom this issue was struck and why.

One possibility is that the coin was struck under Seleukos I. The appearance of the elephant symbol on this rare type is the key to this attribution. After Seleukos obtained his 500 elephants from Mauryan King Chandragupta and used them to defeat Antigonos Monophthalmos at Issos in 301 BC, the elephant became a symbol of Seleukos and appeared on many of his coins after 295 BC (see Houghton, *Seleukid Coins* pg. 3-4). Demetrios Poliorketes even gave Seleukos the slightly derisive epithet "elephantiarh". Save for the single issue to which this coin belongs, the elephant never appears as a control mark on a coin struck in the name of Lysimachos.

There are a number of reasons that would necessitate an emission at Lysimachia under Seleukos. After occupying Lysimachia Seleukos began to march his army into Macedon, probably intent on securing its throne for himself. It is likely that preparations had to be made for this excursion, and could have prompted the issue. Also, it could have been struck as a payment to his victorious troops due to their recent accomplishments. There are, however, a few problems with this theory. Although it is not unorthodox for Seleukos to use a Lysimachos-type tetradrachm for the issue, it seems odd in the aftermath of Korupedion that he would place his symbol in such a diminutive fashion upon the coin. Also, Seleukos never employed the elephant as a control mark on his coinage, only as an obverse or reverse type.

In the only article published on this particular issue, Hollstein (*SNR* 74 (1995)) believes that it was Seleukos' assassin, Ptolemy Keraunos, who was responsible. He argues that Keraunos used the Lysimachos-type coins because he modeled himself as the heir of Lysimachos, and that the elephant symbolized the military power that he possessed. Hollstein dismisses the idea that an absence of other coinage attributed to Keraunos debunks his theory. Nonetheless, this is a valid counterpoint, for, as Hollstein's article even exhibits, Keraunos was involved in numerous other military ventures in an autonomous capacity, but apparently never struck his own coinage. Also, in light of the recent events, the elephant as a symbol would have been more identifiable with Seleukos, and it would also be odd for him to use it while claiming to be the successor of Lysimachos, who was recently killed by the 'Elephantiarh'.

There is a more likely solution to the problem: the issue was struck autonomously by Lysimachia for Seleukos, perhaps as a tribute payment that could have been demanded by him to help finance his upcoming expedition or simply to pay his victorious troops. It would be likely that the mint would have had little time to prepare, so it would justify using the same types they were familiar with, with the addition of a symbol they thought appropriate for the issue. Such an 'autonomous' emission would avoid the problems associated with a Seleukid minting under Seleukos, and also account for the use of the elephant as a symbol on the coin.



29. **KINGS of ILLYRIA. Ballaios.** Circa 190-175 BC. AR Drachm (3.81 gm). Macedonian shield / B-A, Pegasos flying right. J. von Schlosser, *Beschreibung der Altgriechischen Münzen I*, pl. IV, 7 var. (Pegasos left); cf. D. Ujes, "Le monete del 'RE' Ballaios e della zecca Rizonia al Museo Nazionale di Belgrado," *Numizmaticar* 16 (1993), pl. III, 30. Toned, good VF. Extremely rare. \$695.

30. **KINGS of ILLYRIA. Ballaios.** Circa 190-175 BC. AR Drachm (3.33 gm). Macedonian shield; B-A-A, Pegasos flying right. J. von Schlosser, *Beschreibung der Altgriechischen Münzen I*, pl. IV, 7 var. (Pegasos left, no L); cf. D. Ujes, "Le monete del 'RE' Ballaios e della zecca Rizonia al Museo Nazionale di Belgrado," *Numizmaticar* 16 (1993), pl. III, 30. Good Fine. Extremely rare. \$395.

These two drachms are apparently issues of the Illyrian King Ballaios. Save for his coinage, there are no other references in the historical record of this king. Nevertheless, based on the numismatic evidence, Ballaios was a monarch who reigned in the vicinity of Pharos and, later, Rizon, from circa 190-175/168 BC. Prior to the discovery of these two coins, no drachms have been attributed to Ballaios. A drachm of the same artistic style, but with pegasos flying left, though, has been published, but it was attributed as an "uncertain Illyrian coin." See von Schlosser, *Beschreibung der Altgriechischen Münzen I: Thessalien, Illyrien, Dalmatien und die Inseln des Adriatischen Meeres, Epeiros*, pg. 70, no. 1.

The letters B and A appear on all of these three drachms. However, on one of our specimens another letter appears, A. The characteristics of these letters, in conjunction with their placement, do not indicate any subordination of one letter to another, thus they should be read together as an ethnic or name. If read clockwise, starting at the upper-right, which seems most logical, the inscription on the three-letter specimen reads B-A-A. The similarities in style to other coins appear to place our coins to the region of Illyria and northern Greece, circa 250-150 BC. From this time and location, there were no cities whose ethnic, nor ruler whose name, would yield the inscription on these coins except Ballaios.

The appearance of a Macedonian shield on the obverse also gives credence to our attribution. During the reigns of Philip V and Perseus, autonomous cities affiliated with Macedon produced silver fractions that used a Macedonian shield on the obverse. During the Third Macedonian War, the Illyrian King Genthius was allied with Macedon, and Perseus struck silver issues at Pella for him. See Crawford, *Coinage and Money under the Roman Republic*, pg. 221, citing Livy xlv, 27, 8-12. It is therefore possible that Perseus minted these coins for Ballaios. It is also possible that the shield is not intended to be Macedonian per se, but rather a simple shield type reflecting a wartime coinage. Preparations for the Third Macedonian War could easily have extended into the last years of Ballaios' reign.

The hoard evidence is most convincing. There are a number of published hoards containing Ballaios' coins, though only three of the coins attributed to him are silver. One of these is a silver fraction that has an obverse type of a Macedonian shield that is an exact stylistic match with our coins. See Ujes, "Le monete del 'RE' Ballaios e della zecca Rizonia al Museo Nazionale di Belgrado", in *Numizmaticar* 16 (1993), pl. III, 30. Another silver fraction in a different hoard of Ballaios also has a shield as obverse type. Though too worn to determine whether it is a Macedonian shield, the reverse type is the same as the previous fraction, thus it may very well be. See Ujes, *supra*, pl. IV, 17. The evidence of these two fractions, combined with that of the inscriptions on our coins and the historical background, leads to the logical conclusion is that these coins are drachms of Ballaios.



31. **ATTICA, Athens.** After 449 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.20 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right / AΘE, owl standing right, olive sprig and crescent to left, all within incuse. SNG Copenhagen 31. EF. **SOLD**



32. **ATTICA, Athens.** After 449 BC. AR Drachm (4.26 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right / AΘE, owl standing right within incuse. SNG Copenhagen 41; Starr pl. XXII, 9. EF. Exceptional flan allowing for wonderful centering and strike. Rare this nice! \$2,500.



33. **ATTICA, Athens.** After 449 BC. AR Triobol (2.11 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right / A-Θ-E, owl standing facing between olive sprays. SNG Copenhagen 48. Toned VF. \$465.



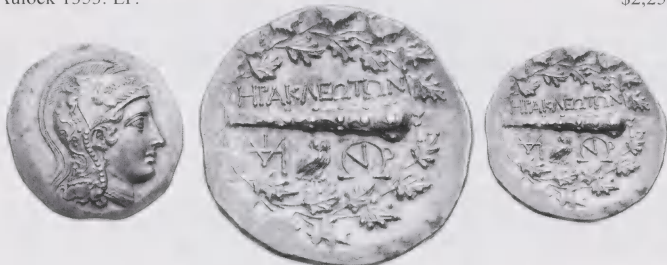
34. **KINGS of PONTOS. Mithradates VI.** 120-63 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.79 gm). Year 208 (90-89 BC). Diademed head of Mithradates right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Pegasus grazing left, star and crescent before, ΗΣ (date) and monogram behind, C below; all within ivy wreath. De Callataÿ pl. IV, D41/R - (unlisted reverse die); Waddington -. Superb EF. Apparently unpublished reverse die with C control mark. \$3,300.

Mithradates is the Hellenistic monarch par excellence, his career driven by megalomaniacal ambitions leading to murderous assaults upon family and followers, and disastrous foreign adventures against superior forces. His idealized portraiture attempts to mimic the gods with its bold staring gaze and unruly, free-flowing hair, but at its most extreme is a personification of hysteria in its Dionysiac sense. The wreath of ivy on the reverse reinforces Mithradates' link with the god Dionysos, and also makes a connection with the cistaphoric coinage that formerly circulated in the Asian territory he conquered in his first war with Rome in 88 BC, which witnessed the horrific massacre of the Roman citizens of Asia Minor. The stag probably represents the civic center of Ephesos and the mintmark is of Pergamon, all part of the new Pontic kingdom, symbolized by the star and crescent. His empire collapsed before the armies of Sulla and Lucullus, and Mithradates ended his own life as an exile in the far region of the Crimea, pursued to the end by vengeful Romans and family.





35. **MYSIA, Pergamon. Eumenes I.** 263-241 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.99 gm). Laureate head of Philetairos right / ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. Athena enthroned left, holding shield and spear; ivy leaf under right arm, A on throne, bow in outer right field. Westernmark Group III, dies V.XIV/R.- (unlisted reverse die); SNG von Aulock 1353. EF. \$2,250.

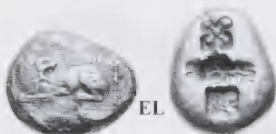


36. **IONIA, Herakleia ad Latmon.** After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.49 gm). Helmeted head of Athena right / ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ, club; monograms and owl below; all within wreath. SNG von Aulock 1977; SNG Lockett 2824. Toned, EF. \$2,250.

### Electrum and its Use in Early Coinage

Other than the literary tradition ascribing the origin of coinage to the kings of Lydia, there is little evidence for a more exact chronology of early Greek coinage. The tradition, buttressed by limited archaeological studies, does confirm Asia Minor as the place of origin, most likely Lydia or Ionia, and a date somewhere around 650 BC. The alloy, which used a mixture of gold and silver known to the Greeks as *elektron*, was based on the natural ore found in nugget form in many riverbeds in the region. The earliest globular, typeless coins imitated this natural form, later developing into simple striated and punched patterns of squares, rectangles and swastikas. The earliest true types, such as the lion and horse-head types in the Stevenson collection, may have developed from the use of personal seals, the most widely known being the stater of Ephesos with a stag bearing the inscription "I am a seal of Phanes". These devices later took on the characteristics of civic symbols, although it would be dangerous to link a specific symbol to a particular city in this early period. The intrinsic value of the early electrum, even down to the 1/96 stater and smaller denominations, was too high for use in everyday commerce, and must have seen use only for the transfer of large sums of money. Such transfers would include mercantile transactions, payment of government expenses (mercenaries, tribute, and such), and donatives, either for services rendered to individuals or the state, or to religious foundations. The Artemision deposits, highly significant but still decidedly controversial hoards of early electrum found at the site of the temple of Artemis at Ephesos, are examples of the latter.

The history and distribution of the early electrum coinage of Asia Minor is known only in the broadest outline. While certain types, such as the stag of Ephesos and the seal of Phokaia can be identified with some certainty as distinctive civic badges, the vast majority of attributions can be based only on educated guesswork, aided by reports of site finds such as the great Artemision deposit of 1904-1905. Some order can be put to the confusing series by identifying which weight standard was used for striking coinage. The cities of Asia Minor were grouped into informal leagues or trading networks, sharing the same standards. The two most common stater standards are named after the most prominent of these cities, Miletos (Milesian, c.14.1 grams) and Phokaia (Phokaic, c.16.2 grams). Other weight standards have been identified as Croesid (later Persian, c. 10.8 grams), Aeginetan (c.12.5 grams), Lampsacene (c.15.3 grams) and Euboic-Attic (c.17 grams).



EL

37. **IONIA, Miletos.** Before 575 BC. EL Stater (13.99 gm). Lion reclining left, head reverted, within segmented rectangular frame / Central oblong punch containing a running fox and three pellets; square punch above containing stellate pattern; square punch below containing stag's head. Weidauer 126 (different orientation of reverse punches); Boston MFA 1882. Good VF. \$3,500.



EL

38. **KINGS of LYDIA. Uncertain.** Before 561 BC. EL Trite (4.68 gm). Head of roaring lion right, rayed knob on forehead / Double incuse punch. Weidauer 86-89; SNG von Aulock 2868. Choice EF. Exceptional oversized flan. \$2,500.



AV

39. **KINGS of LYDIA. Kroisos.** Circa 561-546 BC. AV Gold Stater (8.06 gm). Light Series. Confronted foreparts of lion facing right and bull facing left, both with straight legs / Two square incuse punches of different sizes. Boston MFA 2073; Dewing 2431; SNG von Aulock 2875. Superb EF. On an exceptional flan and fully struck. \$6,500.



40.

41.

42.

40. **DYNASTS of LYCIA. Uncertain.** Circa 500-460 BC. AR Stater (9.30 gm). Forepart of a boar left / Bull's head left within incuse square. SNG von Aulock 4070; SNG Copenhagen 8; Rosen 695. Good VF, nice flan. \$1,950.

41. **ISLANDS off CARIA. Rhodes.** Circa 230-205 BC. AR Didrachm (6.76 gm). Radiate head of Helios facing three-quarters right / Rose with bud; P-O flanking stem, Athena holding aphlaston to left, magistrate ΜΝΑΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ. SNG Helsinki 537; SNG von Aulock 2807. Toned EF. \$650.

42. **ISLANDS off CARIA. Rhodes.** Circa 125-88 BC. AR Drachm (2.97 gm). Radiate head of Helios right / Rose with bud to right, flanked by P-O; sun to right, magistrate ΑΝΤΑΙΟΣ. Jenkins, "Rhodian Plinthophoroi," *Kraay-Morkholm Essays*, Group D, 128; SNG Helsinki 664 var. (symbol). Choice EF. \$395.



43. **SELEUKID KINGS of SYRIA. Tryphon.** 142-138 BC. AR Drachm (4.27 gm). Antioch mint. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Macedonian helmet with cheek-pieces left, adorned with spike and ibex horn; control mark in left field. SNG Spaer -; Houghton, *CSE* -; Seyrig, *ANSNM* 119, 18; Newell, *SMA* 267. EF. \$1,750.

In 144 BC, a hardened born-soldier by the name of Diodotos defeated the young Demetrios II Theus Philadelphos, a youth of about sixteen years age. The revolt had erupted in Apamea where Demetrios was unpopular for his lack of control of the military, which was pillaging the country it was supposed to be protecting. Demetrios II did not entirely end his reign, but rather retreated to the Phoenician coast to rule locally. Diodotos held an "ace" in his political game, this expedient being a little boy -- the orphaned son of Alexander Balas, who was kept in hiding in the hills under the protection of an Arab chieftain. (Balas was killed only shortly before, assassinated as a result of attacking Demetrios II, who had been installed by Ptolemy VII). This child, perhaps only two or three years old, was installed as the new king Antiochos VI Dionysos. His new protector and mentor, the aforementioned Diodotos, became popularly known as Tryphon. Tryphon served as regent for the understandably incapable ruler, who was still preoccupied with the task of being a growing boy.

Tryphon became very powerful in his office of regent for Antiochos VI. He is easily branded as treacherous, if not a megalomaniac, biding his time and waiting for the moment to strike in a bid for absolute power. His ambitions became increasingly apparent, as the letters TPY and the characteristic Macedonian helmet with a single Ibex horn began to replace any Dionysaic reference (to Antiochos). Realizing the support he had in his troops, Tryphon ordered the death the five-year-old Antiochos VI, and thereby ascended to the throne himself. Tryphon continued to identify himself with his unusual helmet motif, but also desisted in using the Seleukid era dating, beginning fresh with his own regnal years. This signaled the death of the mainline Seleukid Empire and its rebirth in a new form, or so Tryphon hoped. Unfortunately for him, his popularity waned (or specifically the viceroy of his legitimacy), and he came to be regarded as a usurper. During the last several reigns, an Antiochos who was a brother of Demetrios II was growing up in Side in the country of Pamphylia. When he turned 23, Antiochos learned that his brother was captured in Media. He prudently chose to fill the vacuum of a legitimate Seleukid monarch, and entered Syria. The people, now weary of his reign, deserted Tryphon so that he had no military or popular support. He fled the capital and led the life of a fugitive, until he found this lifestyle unsavory and realized the odds piled against him, and committed suicide. The young man Antiochos who was acclaimed in Syria became the rather more successful king Antiochos VII Euergetes.

44. **SELEUKID KINGS of SYRIA. Antiochos XII Dionysos.** 88-84 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.81 gm). Year 229 (84/3 BC). Damascus mint. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ, cult image of Hadad (consort of Atargatis) standing facing on double basis, holding barley stalk; two bull foreparts flanking, control monograms in left field, ΘΚΞ below, all within laurel wreath. SNG Spaer -; Houghton, *CSE* -; Houghton and Spaer, *SM* 157 (1990) -; Spink Auction 110 (4-5 October 1995), lot 47. Lightly toned EF, partial flat strike. Very rare, unpublished in the standard references. \$4,750.

This coin remains unpublished in any reference work, although one additional specimen appeared in the Spink *Numismatic Circular* CX (2 April 2002), as lot GK 0555, at 4,500 Pounds Sterling. Thus, the two Spink coins and ours are the only known specimens of this very rare year of an extremely rare type. The reverse type is paired with two obverse varieties, that of Antiochos with or without a beard. Beyond this distinction, there are issues known for the years Seleukid Era (SE) 226, 227, 228, and 229 (all four years of Antiochos XII's reign). For all these varieties and permutations, there are only approximately fourteen coins known for the Hadad cultus image reverse type.





45. **JUDAEA. First Jewish War.** Year 2 (67/68 CE). AR Shekel (14.01 gm). "Shekel of Israel," chalice with beaded rim / "Jerusalem the Holy," sprig of three pomegranates. AJC II pg. 260, 8; Hendin 659; Kadman 8. Toned EF. \$2,200.



46. **JUDAEA. First Jewish War.** Year 3 (68/69 CE). AR Shekel (14.26 gm). "Shekel of Israel," chalice with beaded rim / "Jerusalem the Holy," sprig of three pomegranates. AJC II pg. 261, 18a (same obverse die); Hendin 662; Kadman 20. Toned, good VF. Attractive. \$2,200.



47. **PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphos.** 285-246 BC. AV Oktadrachm (27.45 gm). Struck after 265 BC. ΑΔΕΛΦΟΝ, conjoined busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II right; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Arsinoë is diademed and veiled; Gallic shield behind their heads / ΘΕΩΝ, conjoined busts of Ptolemy I and Berenike I; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Berenike is diademed and veiled. Svoronos 603; SNG Copenhagen 132; Dewing 2752. Nice VF, light marks in fields, especially well-centered reverse. \$6,750.

Circa 265/264 BC a spectacular commemorative coinage was introduced, bearing the portraits of Ptolemy I and Berenike, his wife, on one side and Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II, his wife and sister, on the other side. This coinage is commonly referred to as the 'Theon Adelphon' series, a name derived from the inscription found on the coins. The 'Theon Adelphon' coinage consists of oktadrachms, tetradrachms, didrachms and drachms, much of which was produced by removing earlier gold coinage from circulation and melting it down for striking.



AV  
Lot 48



48. **PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Berenike II, wife of Ptolemy III.** 246-221 BC. AV Octadrachm (27.74 gm). Struck after 241 BC. Veiled head of Berenike right / BEPENIKHΣ BΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ, cornucopiae tied with fillet. Svoronos 1113; SNG Copenhagen 169. EF, dies of good artistic execution. \$17,500.

Berenike II was the daughter of Magas of Cyrene and became the wife of Ptolemy III. The famous apotheosis of "the lock of Berenike" refers to this queen. A lock of hair was sacrificed by the queen in exchange for the safe return of her husband from the Syrian wars, the lock was supposedly taken to heaven by the Dioscuri and became the constellation Coma Berenikes. Berenike II ruled Egypt during her husband's long absence in Syria, and, as the first woman of the Ptolemaic dynasty to wield true power, would have warranted a lifetime issue in her name. Some of Berenike's earlier coinage is struck on the Attic standard, a standard which had not been used in Egypt since 310 BC. No satisfactory explanation has been determined for switching to the Attic standard, although it may indicate that this series was struck for disbursement outside of Egypt. The range of gold denominations struck at this standard includes dekadrachms, pentadrachms, half pentadrachms, drachms, hemidrachms, and quarter drachms. Berenike's Attic standard coinage has traditionally been dated to 246-241 BC while Ptolemy was campaigning in Syria. The various monograms and symbols indicate that there were perhaps as many as four gold emissions. After about 230 BC Alexandria reverted to the Ptolemaic standard for its gold, striking oktodrachms for Berenike.

## ORIENTAL GREEK



49. **ARMENIA. Tigranes II.** 95-56 BC. AR Tetradrachm (15.85 gm). Seleukeia on Euphrates mint. Bust of Tigranes; pyramidal points on tiara / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ, Tyche of Antioch, river-god Orontes below; no monogram. AC 035; Bedoukian 24. Good VF, reverse edge scrape, off center. \$1,895.



50. **INDO-SCYTHIAN KINGS of BAKTRIA. Maues.** Circa 85-80 BC. Æ 26mm (8.67 gm). Elephant head right, wearing bell around neck; bead and reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ, caduceus; monogram to left. Senior 5.1; Alram 961; AIC 231; MIG 707. Nice VF, black patina, a couple scrapes. \$795.



51. **KINGS of PARTHIA. Artabanos IV.** 216-224 AD. AR Drachm (3.69 gm). Ekbatana mint. Diademed bust left, wearing tiara with ear flaps; abbreviated king's name in Aramaic behind head / Archer seated right; monogram below bow. Shore 464; Sellwood 89.1. EF, toned. Nice ample flan. \$675.

Artabanos IV was the last sitting Parthian King. He fought three battles over a period of four to six years against the rebel Artaxerxes V of Persis and his allies. Artabanos was killed at the battle of Hormuzdagan in Susiana and the victor Artaxerxes V went on to become Ardashir, first emperor of the Sasanian Dynasty.



52. **SASANIAN. Shapur I.** 241-270 AD. Æ Unit (8 Chalkoi) (13.35 gm). Crowned and cuirassed bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Göbl I/1; Bell crown type I 2a. Good VF, black patina. **SOLD**

## ROMAN PROVINCIAL



53. **SPAIN, Italica. Tiberius.** 14-37 AD. Æ 28mm (12.91 gm). IMP TI CAESAR AVGVSTVS PON. MAXIM, bare head right / DIVI. AVG. MVNIC. ITALIC PERM., square altar inscribed PROVIDE/NTIAE/AVGVSTI in three lines. RPC I 65; Burgos 1250; SNG Copenhagen 417. Nice VF. \$365.



54. **MOESIA INFERIOR. Nicopolis. Caracalla.** Æ 26mm (10.25 gm). AYT K MAYP ANTΩNINOC, laureate and draped bust right, seen from behind / VΠ AVP ΓΑΛΛΟV ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟCΙ, Victory standing left, holding wreath and palm and leaning on column. Pick 1544 var. (reverse legend); Mionet 477 var.; (same); BMC Thrace -; SNG Copenhagen -. EF, nice green patina. Choice reverse with good artistry. \$495.



55. **MOESIA INFERIOR, Nicopolis. Macrinus.** 217-218 AD. Æ 27mm (12.11 gm). ΑΥΚ ΟΠΠΕΛΑ CEV –Η ΜΑΚΡΙΝΟΣ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing Aegis with protruding serpent / ΥΠ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ ΝΙ-ΚΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΙΣΤΡΩ (in exergue), Nike standing left, holding wreath and palm. Pick *AMNG* 1691 var. (aegis); SNG Copenhagen -: BMC Thrace, etc. -: Mionnet Supp. II pg. 149, 547. Good VF, choice glossy green and brown patina. \$595.



56. **CORINTHIA, Corinth. Marcus Aurelius.** 161-180 AD. Æ 28mm (16.20 gm). IM AVR ANTONINVS AVG, laureate head right / CLI COR, Poseidon seated left. BCD 683; Edwards S. 32 plate IV, 154 var. ; SNG Copenhagen 318 variety. EF, nice green patina and great surfaces. \$3,250.

*Ex BCD collection, 683 (cover coin).*



57. **JUDAEA, Herodian Kings. Domitian & Agrippa II.** Year 24 (84/85 AD). Æ 23mm (11.28 gm). ΔΟΜΙΤ ΚΑΙCΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Domitian right / ΕΤΟ ΚΑ ΒΑ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ, Nike walking right, holding wreath and palm. AJC II pg. 253, 22; Hendin 602. Good VF, attractive green and earthen patina. \$595.

## ROMAN REPUBLIC



58.





58. **ANONYMOUS.** Between circa 225-216 BC and 215-212 BC. Æ Aes Grave As (124.7 gm). *Transitional issue of "Semi-liberal" and "Post Semi-liberal" weight standard.* Head of bearded Janus on a raised disk / Prow of galley left, single pellet on side; 1 above. Thurlow-Vecchi 63 or 70; Crawford 38/1 or 41/5a; Haeblerlin pl. 49, 5. EF, extremely sharp relief, grey-green and earthen patina. \$2,250.

The weight of this coin places it between Crawford 38/1 and 41/5a, making it either a median semi-liberal As or an extremely heavy post semi-liberal As. The duplicity of the style does not clearly appropriate the coin to either 38/1 or 41/5a, and none of Haeblerlin's many examples is precisely the same style. The head of Janus has very granular features on the hair and beard and the very high reverse relief of the semi-liberal period. Nonetheless, the galley is more sharply defined and clearly rendered as the post semi-liberal

standard, as well as having a smaller diameter flan and a slightly larger rim (created by a smaller disk upon which the type appears). The examples of the semi-liberal standard in Haeblerlin range in weight from circa 156 gm down to 99gm, whereas all of the post semi-liberal As approximating this type fall in the 115.5-74 gm range, except for one example at 132.76 gm. Thus, if weight is most important, this coin is clearly semi-liberal, but typologically it bears much more relation to the post semi-liberal standard.



59. **C. Postumius.** 73 BC. AR Denarius (3.73 gm). Bust of Diana right, bow and quiver on shoulder / Hound running right, spear below; C. POSTUMI/TA in exergue. Crawford 394/1a; Sydenham 785; Postumia 9. EF.

\$495



## ROMAN IMPERATORIAL



60. **Q. Sicinius & C. Coponius.** 49 BC. AR Denarius (3.83 gm). Q. SICINIVS III VIR, diademed head of Apollo left, star below / C. COPONIVS PR. S. C, club of Hercules surmounted by lion's scalp. Crawford 444/1c; Sear, *CRI* 3b; Sydenham 940; Sicinia 4. Good VF. Extremely rare. \$1,250.

The rarest issue of Q. Sicinius & C. Coponius.

61. **Cn. Pompey Magnus (Pompey the Great).** 49-48 BC. AR Denarius (3.97 gm). Struck in Greece. [CN PISO] PRO Q, head of Numa Pompilius right; NVMA on diadem / MAGN above, PRO COS below, prow right. Crawford 446/1; Sear, *CRI* 7; Sydenham 1032; RSC 4. EF, reverse somewhat off-center. \$1,250.



62. **JULIUS CAESAR.** January-February, 44 BC. AR Denarius (3.84 gm). L. Aemilius Buca, moneyer. CAESAR IM P M, laureate head right; crescent behind / L. AEMILIVS BVCA, Venus standing left, holding Victory and sceptre. Crawford 480/4; Sear, *CRI* 102; Sydenham 1060; RSC 22. Toned, good VF. \$3,250.

## ROMAN IMPERIAL



63. **AUGUSTUS.** 27 BC-14 AD. AR Denarius (3.60 gm). Struck circa 15-13 BC. Lugdunum mint. AVGVSTVS DIVI F, bare head right / IMP. X, bull butting right. RIC I 167a; BMCRE 451; BN 1373; RSC 137. EF. \$975.



64. **TIBERIUS.** 14-37 AD. AR Denarius (3.72 gm). Lugdunum mint. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia as Pax seated right, holding olive branch and long sceptre. RIC I 26; BMCRE 34; BN 16; RSC 16. Superb EF. \$1,750.

Very artistic dies.



65. **CLAUDIUS and AGRIPPINA Jr.** 41-54 AD. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm (11.00 gm). Struck circa 50-51 AD. Ephesus mint. TI CLAVD CAES AVG AGRIPP AVGVSTA, jugate busts of Claudius and Agrippina left, Claudius laureate and Agrippina laureate and draped / DIANA EPHESIA, cult statue of Diana Ephesia facing. RIC I 119; BMCRE 231; BN 302; RPC I 2224; RSC 1. Toned VF, attractive. \$1,600.

66. **GAIVS CALIGULA and GERMANICUS.** 37-41 AD. AR Denarius (3.67 gm). Struck 37 AD. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT, bare head of Caligula right / GERMANICVS CAES P C CAES AVG GERM, bare head of Germanicus right. RIC I 12; BMCRE 12; BN 15; Szaivert 1-3 corr.; RSC 4. Nice VF, light toning and a couple faint scratches. \$2,975.



67. **NERO**. 54-68 AD. AR Denarius (3.57 gm). Struck 64-65 AD. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / IVPPIETER CVSTOS, Jupiter seated left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left. RIC I 53; BMCRE 74; BN 220; RSC 119. EF. \$2,000.

68. **OTHO**. 69 AD. AR Denarius (3.22 gm). IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, bare head right / PONT MAX, Vesta seated left, holding patera and transverse sceptre. RIC I 24; BMCRE 11; BN 29; RSC 7. Good VF. \$1,450.



69. **TRAJAN**. 98-117 AD, struck 103-111 AD. Æ Sestertius (26.97 gm). IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust right, drapery on far shoulder / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, S C across fields, Pax standing left, holding branch and cornucopiae, right foot on Dacian. RIC II 503; BMCRE 800; Cohen 407. Good VF, choice dark green patina. \$2,500.

The two decades of Trajan's reign were filled with military conquests and glory. The emperor made no secret of his ambition to emulate the great conquerors of the past, Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great. In later times the period of his rule was looked back upon as a golden age, the mid-3rd century emperor Decius even assuming the name of Trajan on his accession in the vain hope of reviving past glories at a time of crisis. In fact, the height of Rome's military might occurred under Trajan, and he stretched the Empire's borders to their greatest extent. First he dealt with the Dacians under their king Decebalus in two major campaigns (101-103 and 105-106 AD), eventually defeating them and absorbing the entire kingdom as the Roman province of Dacia. This victory is commemorated by the famous Column of Trajan erected in his new Forum. With the conquest of Dacia occurred an interval of relative peace, until 114 AD when trouble began with the Parthians on the eastern frontier. The Parthians had placed their own nominee in Armenia as king, thereby upsetting the balance of power that existed in the East with Armenia acting as a buffer state between Rome and Parthia. Trajan responded with justifiable military tact: he annexed Armenia as another Roman province and then extended operations into Mesopotamia. By 116, he had conquered the whole of Mesopotamia, including the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon. The Romans believed that the great days of the past had returned and the army felt unwavering loyalty towards their commander.

It is interesting to observe how this allegory of Pax (the personification of Peace) can be portrayed in such a violent pose. The modern ideology of peace has probably as much to do with friendly relations and reduced animosity as it does the cessation of hostility. Apparently the Roman ideal of peace includes subjugation of other territories into an unprotesting colonial relationship. This envisagement of peace and prosperity must also include the extraction of goods and raw materials in a merchantilistic fashion by Rome.



70. **TRAJAN.** 98-117 AD. Æ Sestertius (25.90 gm). Struck 114-116 AD. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate and draped bust right, seen from behind / SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS, S C across field, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC II 672; BMCRE 1022; Cohen 352. EF, attractive dark green-brown patina. \$2,500.



71. **TRAJAN.** 98-117 AD. Æ Sestertius (26.27 gm). Struck 115 AD. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / IMPERATOR VIII / S C in exergue, Trajan seated right on platform, placed on left, accompanied by two officers and addressing five soldiers. RIC II 658 var. (no cuirass); BMCRE 1018 var. (same); Cohen -. Good VF/EF, green-brown patina, light smoothing, reverse double-struck. \$3,500.

72. **HADRIAN.** 117-138 AD. AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm (10.79 gm). Struck 129 AD. "Uncertain mint C." HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P, bare head right / COS III, Diana of Ephesus standing facing between two stags. RIC II 489; BMCRE 1061; Metcalf 88; RSC 319. EF, light scratch in reverse field. **SOLD**





73. **ANTONINVS PIVS**. 138-161 AD. Æ Sestertius (23.23 gm). Struck 159 AD. **ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXII**, laureate head right / **TEMPLVM DIV AVG REST**, **COS IIII** in exergue, S-C across field, octastyle temple, in which are seated figures of Divus Augustus and Livia. RIC III 1004; BMCRE 2063 ; Cohen 805. Good VF, green patina. \$2,250.

The temple of eight columns depicted on the reverse of this rare coin depicts the facade of the Temple of Divus Augustus, which was restored during the reign of Antoninus. According to *Monumental Coins* by Marvin Tamancanko, two temples were built to honor Augustus, one (the "old temple") by his wife Livia shortly after his death, the other ("new temple") commenced by Tiberius and completed by Caligula in 37 AD. The location of neither temple is known for certain, although Livia's smaller temple was apparently located on Palatine Hill. The other, more grandiose structure may have been situated in the valley between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills. Suetonius records that Caligula intended to build a long bridge connecting the palace and the Temple of Jupiter on Capitoline Hill, using the roof of Augustus' temple as a support.

A coin of Caligula shows the Temple of Augustus was a six-column (hexastyle) temple in its original form. It was apparently damaged by fire at one point (perhaps in 69 AD), and was rebuilt with a more elaborate eight-columned facade. Starting in 158 AD, Antoninus Pius commemorated his refurbishment of the temple on a coin series showing architectural details of the structure. These details included the two seated statues within of Augustus and Livia, and the triumphal quadriga and statue groups on the roof (acroteria). The two statue groups, located at the left and right corners of the roof, depict, respectively, Romulus and Aeneas leading his family to safety through the flames of Troy. These coins are the only record of what the temple looked like in its rebuilt form. Unlike a handful of other Roman temples, it was apparently never converted into a Christian church and disappeared entirely.



74. **MARCUS AURELIUS**. 161-180 AD. Æ Sestertius (25.66 gm). Struck 163 AD. **IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG P M**, laureate bust right, drapery on left shoulder / **SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P XVII**, **COS III** in exergue, S C across field, Salus standing left, feeding snake rising from altar. RIC III 844; BMCRE 1042; Szaivert 54-6/32; Cohen 564 var. (no drapery). Good VF, exceptional green patina. \$2,200.



75. **MARCUS AURELIUS**. 161-180 AD. Æ Sestertius (26.01 gm). Struck 177 AD. M ANTONINVS AVG GERM SARM TR P XXXI, laureate head right / IMP V-III COS III P P, DE GERMANI[S] in exergue, S C across field, pile of German arms. RIC III 1184; BMCRE 1596; Szaivert 370-6/30; Cohen 163. Good VF, dark green patina. \$2,200.



76. **COMMODUS**. 180-192 AD. Æ Sestertius (23.27 gm). Struck 190 AD. M COMMODVS ANT P FEL-IX AVG BRIT, laureate head right / MART PACAT P M TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V P P, S C across field, Mars standing left, holding branch and spear. RIC III 527; BMCRE 625; Szaivert 776-6/30; Cohen 352. EF, green patina. \$2,400.

### Very Rare British Gold Aureus



77. **CARACALLA**. 198-217 AD. AV Aureus (7.46 gm). Struck 209-211 AD. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate bust right, drapery on left shoulder / VICTORIAE BRIT, Victory seated left on shields, holding palm and shield set on knee. RIC IV, part 1 173 variety (no drapery); BMC 519 var. (no drapery); Cohen 633 var. (same). Choice EF. Very rare. \$24,500.

Shortly before Septimius' death at Eboracum (York) on 4 February 211, an issue of coins was minted for Septimius, Caracalla and Geta celebrating the Roman successes over the native Picts and Scots in northern Britain. After Septimius died, his sons broke off further operations in the province and, leaving the task unfinished, returned to Rome.

## Exceptional Macrinus Aureus



78. **MACRINUS**. 217-218 AD. AV Aureus (7.33 gm). IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / P M TR P II COS P P, Concordia standing left at altar, holding cornucopiae and suspending grain ears over altar. RIC V pt. 2, 25; BMCRE -, Cohen 46. Superb EF. Very rare, especially in this high grade. \$35,000.

Macrinus was born of humble origins in the province of Mauretania (in modern day North Africa). His various duties within the imperial household resulted in his appointment to the position of prefect of the Praetorian guards. This allowed him to partake of the conspiracy to assassinate Caracalla, who had become unpredictable in his delusions of grandeur in trying to emulate Alexander the Great. The Senate and the troops under Macrinus favored him as emperor, after which he embarked upon an eastern campaign.

Macrinus' coins showing his first consulship were struck after the coins showing his second consulship. Apparently his first consular acclamation was an honorary title frequently given to equestrian officials. When he became a true consul in January 218, he was titled consul for the second time on his coinage until he apparently insisted on constitutional correctness. The honest emperor also did not press the claim of having won a victory over the Parthian king Artabanos; he was in fact repeatedly defeated by the invading Persian army, and only staved off disaster by agreeing to a substantial payment of some 15,000,000 drachms to cement a truce.

This difficulty with Parthia lost popular support for the emperor and resulted in a new conspiracy by Julia Maesa and Elagabalus to murder Macrinus. They fomented a revolt in Syria, where the army openly defied the emperor. Macrinus tried to suppress this rebellion, but instead was defeated and fled to Chalcedon, where he was beguiled, captured, and executed. His short reign of 14 months lends to the relative scarcity of the coinage, and the particular rarity of his Aurei.



79. **PAPIENUS**. 238 AD. A Sestertius (21.36 gm). IMP CAES M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / PROVIDENTIA DEORVM, S C across field, Providentia standing left, holding wand over globe and cornucopiae. RIC IV 17; BMCRE 56; Cohen 34. EF, attractive red-brown patina. Attractive portrait! \$3,500.



**80. DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS.** Circa 295-296 AD. Æ Folles (9.13 gm). Alexandria mint. IMP C DOMITIVS DOMITIANVS AVG, laureate head right / GENIO POPV-L-I ROMANI, Genius standing left, modius on head, holding patera and cornucopiae, eagle at feet; B/ALE. RIC VI 20 var. (obv. legend). VF, brown patina. \$1,650.

**81. FLAVIUS VICTOR.** 387-388 AD. Æ 13mm (1.17 gm). Aquileia mint. D N FL VIC-TOR P F AVG, diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / SPES RO-MA-NORVM, campgate with two turrets, star above; [S]MAQP. RIC IX 55b.1; LRBC 1004. Good VF, brown patina. \$450.

**82. GALLA PLACIDIA. Wife of Constantius III.** AR Half Siliqua (0.93 gm). Struck 425-430 AD. Ravenna mint. D N GALLA PLA-CIDIA P F AVG, diademed and draped bust right / Christogram within wreath; RV. RIC X 2092; DOCLR 833; RSC 16a. Toned, good VF. Very rare. \$3,750.

The empress Galla Placidia had a most extraordinary career spanning the first half of the turbulent 5th century AD. Born about 388 she was the daughter of Theodosius the Great by his second wife Galla, and thus half-sister to both Arcadius and Honorius. Taken prisoner by Alaric during the sack of Rome by the Visigoths in 410, she was eventually married to his successor, Ataulf. Following the death of the Gothic king she was ransomed to the Romans for 600,000 measures of grain and in 417 she was married to the general Constantius who later became the emperor Constantius III. This union resulted in a son, the future emperor Valentinian III, and a daughter, Justa Grata Honoria. Placidia acted as regent for the first dozen years of her son's reign (425-437) but her political influence then waned as the power of the general Aetius increased. Her final years were devoted to the erection of sacred buildings in Ravenna and her tomb, which contained also the remains of Honorius and Constantius III, is still to be seen in the city. Coins in the name of Galla Placidia were struck both in the West, under her son Valentinian III, and in the East by her nephew Theodosius II. This small silver piece was struck at Ravenna, Placidia's final resting-place.



**83. JULIUS NEPOS. First Reign.** 474-475 AD. AV Tremissis (1.43 gm). Ravenna mint. D N IVL NE-POS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Cross within wreath; COMOB. RIC X 3214; Lacam 69; Depeyrot 40/1; DOCLR 940. Good VF, light obverse die rust. Very rare. \$3,750.

Julius Nepos was the last claimant to the western throne. After 475, coins in the name of Nepos were issued by the Goth Odovacar. Julius Nepos was the last man officially recognized as Emperor of the Western Roman Empire. A military warlord in Dalmatia with marriage ties to the Eastern Roman Emperor Leo I, Nepos seized the West Roman throne in June, 474 AD. Unlike his predecessor Glycerius, he received the diplomatic blessings of the Eastern Roman Empire. Despite his military background, Nepos was unable to stop the Visigoths from conquering a large chunk of Gaul and Spain, and a treaty of 475 officially recognized an independent Visigothic state on formerly Roman territory. Later that year the Master of Soldiers, Orestes, rebelled with the intention of putting his young son, Romulus Augustus, on the throne in Nepos' place. Nepos managed to escape from Ravenna by sea and return to his principedom in Dalmatia. Romulus Augustus was never recognized as Emperor by Constantinople, and was unseated less than a year later by the Germanic warlord Odovacar.

Odovacar sent a deputation to the Eastern Roman Emperor Zeno claiming that a Western Roman Emperor was no longer needed, and that he would be happy to rule Italy as regent for the Eastern Augustus. Nepos, from his exile in Dalmatia, protested, claiming he was still the legitimate Emperor of the West. Zeno diplomatically granted both men's requests; Odovacar's de facto rule of Italy was recognized, but Nepos retained the title Augustus of the West, although he no longer resided in Italy. Nepos lived on in Dalmatia until May 9, 480 AD, when he was murdered by two of his retainers, probably on orders from the man Nepos had deposed, Glycerius.



## WORLD



AV

84. **AXUM, Christian Kings. Anonymous.** Circa 430 AD. AV 1/3 Solidus (1.62 gm). +CIN+CAX+ACA+CAC, crowned, draped bust right, flanked by grain ears / +CYN+CAX+ACA+CAC, draped bust right, with head cloth and flywhisk. BMC *Axum* 292; Munro-Hay 63. Nice VF, well-struck, obverse die rust in legend. Scarce. \$895.

The coins of this ruler(s) are preceded by the coins of Eon (John), many of which bear this enigmatic legend on the obverse.



AV

85. **AXUM, Christian Kings of. Ebana.** Circa 450 AD. AV 1/3 Solidus (1.58 gm). +CIN+CLC+LCL ]LC, crowned and draped bust right, flanked by two grain ears, within circle / +LNL+8LC+LCL+CCR, draped bust of king right, wearing head cloth and holding flywhisk, dot above head, flanked by two grain ears, within circle; dot above. BMC *Axum* 307; Munro-Hay 71. EF, weak reverse strike. \$895.

### Venice and her Ducats in the Crusader period in the Levant

The Venetian influence is a well-known aspect of Crusader history. The Venetians were involved in many intrigues, siding for or against Islam, the Byzantines, Greeks, and Latin Christians. The predominant goal of Venetian involvement was the propagation of trade networks and growth of profits. To this end, allegiances would commonly shift, and numerous strategic territories were conquered. The Venetian presence in the Aegean was vastly distributed and intense. Trade networks crossed the sea and extended into Asia and northern Africa. Venetian, and also Genoese power eclipsed that of the Aragonese, the Angevins, and even the French. The Venetian possessions were not merely regarded as trading posts, but as colonies. Even an isolated city on an island or coast was still regarded as a colony. The Venetian territories were literally "colonies" as the local governors were usually appointed from Venice, by the republic, and ruled for fixed terms. Thus, the colonies heeded the laws of Venice, and looked to it for protection. Venetian citizens were granted the authority to conquer new territories in the name of Venice, ruling them personally. These territories had the stipulation of passing into the hands of only other Venetian citizens, whether by succession or sale. The wherewithal to conquer Aegean territories stemmed from the partition by the Pope during the Fourth Crusade in 1204. In this partition, certain areas were relegated to the Holy Roman Emperor, the Latins, and the Venetians. Areas that had not previously been conquered were included—the burden of conquering rested upon the shoulders of the polity to whom the territory was rewarded.

The original partition awarded to Venice the mainland of Thrace (to Adrianople), Morea, the Dalmatian Coast, Epirus, and Albania, and the Islands of Andros, Aegina, Salamis, and Negroponte, as well as the ports of Rodosto and Heraclaea. The reality of this award resulted in the confirmation of some previous trends, and opened up an inroad for further domination of other territories. The realization of control over the territories awarded by the Pope was then gradual, and some areas never saw formal occupation. The main Venetian strongholds were then: Crete (from 1204), Negroponte (ports Coron and Modon), "Romania," Ragusa and surrounding mines in Serbia, Modon in Morea, the port of Durazzo, and the county of Acre (from 1258). Beyond this, Venice had extensive power within Constantinople from the outset of the 12th Century, controlling large tracts of lands that were mostly consolidated into church possessions. This evolved into almost direct administration of the Latin (Byzantine) Empire from 1204-1261, through the power of the *podestas*. The Patriarch of Constantinople during this period was Venetian. At this time, Venice and her citizens strongly contemplated moving the seat of its power to Constantinople. Even after the fall of the Latin empire, a powerful Venetian colony remained within Constantinople.

Beyond the colonies which were generally ascribed to Venice, there were those which were obtained under the admonition for private citizens to conquer territories in the name of Venice. Two families figured strongly in this enterprise: the Ghisi and the Sanudi. The Sanudo family came into power somewhat earlier (1204-1371), estab-

lishing a seat on Naxos and controlling a good dozen of the Cycladic Islands. The Ghisi family gained (1251-1390) the Aegean islands of Cerigo, Cerigotto, Skyros, Skiathos, Skopelos, Tenos, Myconos, and Chios. Chios was later a Genoese colony, but at first, began as at least a nominally Venetian enclave. Marino Dandolo (cousin to the Doge) also was granted control of Andros by the Ghisi.

The coins featured below are from a study of a group of 57 imitations of Venetian ducats, which are believed to be of Levantine origin. This group once included a number of original Venetian issues, the last of which was struck around 1367 or 1382. Those coins were not available for study. Virtually all of the imitations bear a form of the name Andrea Dandolo, doge 1343-1354. Many are quite accurate representations of their Venetian prototypes, and some others have blundered legends. Nearly all of the coins are full-weight and highly pure, signaling that most are quite contemporary to Dandolo's term as Doge.

During the time period that the ducats were struck, Venice, Cyprus and the Knights Hospitallers were in an alliance called the "Holy League." The Latins and Venetians were able to capture Smyrna in 1344, after which Humbert II renewed the Aegean Crusade. Meanwhile, around 1350, the Black Death was wiping out large portions of the populations in the Aegean and Mediterranean, and sharply decreasing trade. This decrease was due to fewer people thriving to support industry and the mercantile machine. Although all trading interests were affected, probably Venice was the least hardest hit, but Genoa suffered the most. In 1365, a crusade was launched, vaguely aimed at Jerusalem. This Crusade involved a major Venetian presence, both in providing shipping and in the composition of the crews. A secret order from the upper ranks diverted this crusade to Alexandria, which was conquered and sacked, turning the operation into little more than a raid for plunder.

The greatest volume of trade during the 13th-14th Centuries seems to revolve around the Venetians. The Venetian silver Grosso was employed in the Western reaches of Aegean and Mediterranean trade, where it had a strong reputation for dependability. However, Levantine trade often demanded gold as opposed to silver. The Venetians initially utilized the Byzantine Hyperpyra, until the Latin conquest stopped the flow of reliable Byzantine gold. At this juncture, the Florentine Florin became the most favored coin for trade, and it still was in 1300. By 1280, the demand for gold in trade had compelled the Venetian Republic to begin minting its own version of the Florin, now known as the "Ducat." The first high volume issues seem to correspond to the office of Andrea Dandolo, where the coin entered eastward circulation in force. Evidence of their wide distribution is found in both the proliferation of Aegean imitations in the ensuing generation, as well as massive hoards as far afield as coastal India. The Ducat and later "Zecchino" as it is referred to, became the standard trade coin throughout the Aegean, Levant, and into North Africa and Central Asia. The demand was high, and often appears to have outstripped supply.

The first imitations of the ducat began to appear in the mid 1340's, beginning with the Grand Masters of the Knights of St. John in Rhodes, and an anonymous issue ascribed to Robert of Anjou in Achaia. The latter is an old attribution given by Schlumberger to an otherwise unidentifiable imitation of Andrea Dandolo, bearing Greek characters. This attribution is questioned or disregarded by Ives, following Papadopoli. Imitations proliferated in the Aegean in the late 1300's at Rhodes and the Mytilene, followed by early 15th Century issues (respectively) at Foglia Vecchia, Chios, Pera, and later Malta in the 1500's. Most of these types are identifiable by personalized legends citing the ruler and his titles. Some of the issues of Chios are anonymous, as well as those ascribed formerly to Achaia. Who then began imitating Venetian ducats? The most likely answer is somewhat surprising in its simplicity: the Venetians. With the far-flung Venetian empire conducting an ever escalating trade, and small enclaves of citizens acting in an autonomous manner, the conditions for imitation existed in many areas. The earliest imitations of the Ducat, full weight and anonymous, are also stylistically very close to the regular ducats struck in Venice. Some in fact, are so close that they are virtually indistinguishable from their prototypes. This implies that perhaps native Venetian craftsmen orchestrated the first issues of imitations, establishing "colonial" mints. Although there is no formal record of this occurring, the high standard of these coins suggests that some governmental control was still in effect, regulating the mints. This precludes the coins from being regarded as counterfeits. A Venetian proliferation of the type in provincial mints also lends a much more legitimate start to the coining of Venetian-style imitations by duchies outside of Venetian control. Venice apparently did not have any serious objections until the gold quality began to decline a century later.

Having established the likely source of the early imitations, the whereabouts of their production is the next logical question to answer. This issue is less critical than who and when, but still interesting and informative. The reason for the difficulty in answering such a question is due to how scattered and decentralized the island polities of Venice were, compared to the seat of the Republic. Issues in the Aegean could be intended for any number of locations surrounding the place of origin, and the possibility of itinerant moneyers is quite likely. An outside possibility even exists that slightly substandard trade issues were struck in 14th Century Venice, as they later were in 1501-1521, during the office of Leonardo Loredan. These crude ducats were struck for Chios, and are known as Sciotti. The factor which separates imitations from originals is the substandard and misspelled legends, many of which contain Greek letters substituted for Roman characters, and thus indicating an Aegean origin. The progression of stylistic degeneration indicates that Venetians pioneered the imitations, and trained local Greeks in their art as die-cutters,

and eventually people of Islamic origin (unfamiliar with Roman characters) also engaged in the enterprise. Most of the citizens of the post-Crusader territories were a Greek underclass, from whom the territories were originally conquered. Thus, the style of the local dies mirrors the demographics.

The best way to begin evaluating where the imitations were produced is to study where the later types are known to have come from. Malta did not issue ducats until the 1520's. Pera was Genoese, and began rather abruptly with easily identifiable imitations in the 1420's, marked with a large P. Pera seems unlikely as a candidate. Foglia Vecchia began imitations as a result of activities in the Mytilene. Rhodes is an unlikely issuer because it was consistently under control of the Order of St. John, and the earliest types did not closely resemble the Ducat of Venice. Achaia is no longer viewed as a valid attribution for the origin of the Ducats once believed to be of Robert d' Anjou. Alas, this type is virtually the same as some of the coins listed below, and clearly related to the series. The remaining two polities known to have issued ducats at a similar time are the Mytilene and Chios. These are the most likely places of origin for some of the primal imitations. Chios was under the control of the Venetian Ghisi for a period, and the Venetians had a port in the Mytilene.

Most of these coins probably come from the same area or moneyers, but some of the more degenerate and later pieces seem extraneous. Now let us evaluate all the other likely places of issue for this group of coins. I will rank the localities in order of likelihood: 1) the Mytilene, 2) Chios, 3) Naxos in the Cyclades, 4) Negroponte (the Euboea), 5) Morea, 6) Constantinople, 7) Ragusa, and 8) Crete. The issues of the Mytilene are compact and of good gold, somewhat resembling this group of coins, plus they are amongst the earliest imitations. Chios has a strong repertory of ducats beginning early, and possibly beginning with the Ghisi, but they are usually crude. A ducat is known with the Sanudo name, and is ascribed to Nicholas Sanudo, 1323-1341 (cf. CNG Auction 41, lot 2530). This Sanudo issue is ascribed to Naxos, but is crude and would date slightly earlier than this group of coins. Although the style is similar, it is unlikely that the dynasty would revert to anonymous issues. No strong evidence supports the existence of coins struck on Negroponte, but the Venetians had complete control of the island, where Venetian weights and measures were standard from 1262, and customs houses existed. Morea is merely a consideration because it was partially under Venetian rule and had a despotate which was powerful. Constantinople is an unlikely choice for imitations, owing to the sporadic striking of reliable gold coins under the imperial prerogative. Nevertheless, the fairly autonomous Venetian colony was powerful and endowed with large funds. Ragusa and its Serbian surrounds contained mines that produced silver and gold. The Venetians exploited these mines and led the Serbians to imitate the Venetian Grosso, but the Serbian coins seem to have a stronger national identity than mere anonymous imitations. Finally, Crete is a likely candidate for being solidly Venetian throughout the 14th Century, and for being a wealthy nation in terms of export and production. Nevertheless, Crete is rather further afield from the Levant, where the bulk of coins of these types is reportedly found. This would necessitate that the coinage was being produced primarily for export, were it struck in Crete.

All of the 57 coins have been thoroughly analyzed and compiled into a typological and die study by **Benjamin R. Bell**. This study is subject to further publication in the future, but already exists in a complete unpublished form. The numbers will be utilized for comparative purposes, and possible future reference. The study shows and interesting variety of dies and typologies, some of which are linked by a shared die. A few coins demonstrate traits which later occur on Indian imitations of the Ducat, prompting the theory that many of the ducats imitated in India were not necessarily original Venetian issues, but instead some where also Aegean and Crusader imitations. The plethora of existing types will ensure that the study of imitative ducats will be complex and long lasting, but in the end may prove very informative.



**86. CRUSADERS. Venetians in the Levant. Imitating Andrea Dandolo (?) After 1343. AV Ducat (3.37 gm). VLZ+PSVT<sup>o</sup> DLVPTVTM+NT., Doge kneeling before St. Mark, both supporting pendant / oSTZVTVCMPV,T<sup>o</sup>-C.V.+V.TLTM+V.S.T., Christ in glory, holding the Gospels; nine stars in mandorla. Bell13 (unpublished essay); cf. Ives pl. XII, 1. EF, die cracks. \$325.**

Die axis 200°, obverse die as Bell 1-16, reverse 10-15. The most likely origin of this coin is the Mytilene, Chios, Naxos, or Negroponte, based upon later types, location, or the preponderance of Venetian influence in the region.



AV

87. **CRUSADERS. Venetians in the Levant. Imitating Andrea Dandolo.** After 1343. AV Ducat (3.31 gm). S[IOC< =>o \_>, C<OИДОPI IO, Doge kneeling before St. Mark, both supporting pendant / 2IOAC< IXIOI I-- --IOI >XOIXИIOIS, Christ in glory, holding the Gospels; nine stars in mandorla. Bell 18. EF, double-struck reverse. \$325.

Die axis 180°, obverse and reverse dies Bell 17-18. Very crude and eastern style, the characters are not of a clearly Roman nature. The most likely origin of this coin is the Mytilene, Chios, Naxos, or Negroponte, based upon later types, location, or the preponderance of Venetian influence in the region.



AV

88. **CRUSADERS. Venetians in the Levant. Imitating Giovanni Grandenigo.** After 1355. AV Ducat (3.38 gm). T/K/O/I/C</H/H, I |COIORIRHO, Doge kneeling before St. Mark, both supporting pendant / •DI°]PIΩIΩI[Σ>] ]H]-, HuLD ] PI >D: luAS, Christ in glory, holding the Gospels; nine stars in mandorla. Bell 20. EF, reverse die cracks. \$325.

Die axis 180°, reverse die also Bell 24. Imitates style of 17-18. Very crude and eastern style, the characters are not of a clearly Roman nature. This is one of the few coins citing a ruler other than Andrea Dandolo. The crudity of the letters looks prototypical to coins struck later in India. The most likely origin of this coin is the Mytilene, Chios, Naxos, or Negroponte, based upon later types, location, or the preponderance of Venetian influence in the region.



AV

89. **CRUSADERS. Venetians in the Levant. Imitating Andrea Dandolo.** After 1343. AV Ducat (3.48 gm). S/M/V/E/N/E/T/I, ANDR DANDVTO, Doge kneeling before St. Mark, both supporting pendant / •TACVC ETSI SI:ER - •VT° OTAD• 39X TTIS., Christ in glory, holding the Gospels; nine stars in mandorla. Bell 21. Near EF, irregular flan. \$395.

Die axis 70°, dies not seen elsewhere. The style is almost completely consistent with Venice, and the reverse legends are completely backward and partially retrograde, but otherwise contain all the correct phraseology. If this is not an imitation, it may be an error coin produced in Venice. The most likely origin of this coin is the Mytilene, Chios, Naxos, or Negroponte, based upon later types, location, or the preponderance of Venetian influence in the region.



AV

90. **CRUSADERS. Venetians in the Levant. Imitating Andrea Dandolo.** After 1343. AV Ducat (3.28 gm). SIIIOIO>, OHOI IV°TC, Doge kneeling before St. Mark, both supporting pendant / •DI°]PIΩIΩI[Σ>] ]H]-, HuLD ] PI >D: luAS, Christ in glory, holding the Gospels; nine stars in mandorla. Bell 24. EF, reverse die cracks. \$295.



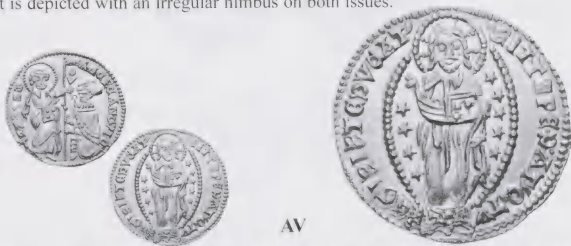
The axis 0°, reverse die of Bell 20, obverse die of 24-26, imitated by obverse die of 18. A very crude, Eastern looking engraving, probably done by a Muslim, Greek, or an illiterate. The most likely origin of this coin is the Mytilene, Chios, Naxos, or Negroponte, based upon later types, location, or the preponderance of Venetian influence in the region.



91. **CRUSADERS. Venetians in the Levant. Imitating Andrea Dandolo.** After 1343. AV Ducat (3.11 gm). Mint on Chios? •: /S/N/V/E/N/E/T/I, ADP DAVIDI O, Doge kneeling before St. Mark, both supporting pendant / SIT.T XPE DA•QT.V. VIC ISTE. DVCAT', Christ in glory, holding the Gospels; nine stars in mandorla, six rays in nimbus. Bell 28; cf. Schlumberger pl. XIV, 12, XXI, 19, 21. Good VF, weak obverse strike, slight toning. Bold reverse portrait. \$295.

Die axis 190°, dies not repeated elsewhere in the group. Fairly crudely engraved, with thick, block-like letters and flat style. Despite their crudity, the legends are nearly correct. Three interesting features: a pellet trefoil on obverse, a crescent like formation at the bottom of Christ's robe, and an incorrect number of rays in the nimbus. The engraver may not have been very conversant in Christian iconography, and has rendered Christ as nearly bald.

Very similar to examples in Schlumberger, but the traits of this coin were not continued as their style degraded. A later strike, evidenced by style. The most likely origin of this coin is Chios, as Schlumberger attributes coins with a pellet trefoil (a secret mark) to the island. His pl. XIV, 12 is a later issue imitating Thomas Mocenigo, 1413-1423. The plate coin was acquired in Smyrna (another probable mint location). This issue preceeds Schlumberger's example, where the "O" ending Dandolo's name is behind the Doge's foot, but appears as part of the design type in the latter issue. Christ is depicted with an irregular nimbus on both issues.



92. **CRUSADERS. Venetians in the Levant. Imitating Andrea Dandolo.** After 1343. AV Ducat (3.53 gm). 2/M/V/E/N/E/T/I, ANCE CANCVLO, Doge kneeling before St. Mark, both supporting pendant / SITT XPE •D'AT' QT V-REGIS ISTE DVCAT', Christ in glory, holding the Gospels; nine stars in mandorla. Bell 35. Superb EF, slight double strike. \$395.

Die axis 100°, dies not repeated elsewhere in group. Very good European style, with very full, slightly infantile figures. Only barely identifiable as an imitation, by the presence of several retrograde letters, and slightly unusual style. If the practice of coining Scioti in Venice for export to Chios existed at this early date, this may be an example. Otherwise, the most likely origin of this coin is the Mytilene, Chios, Naxos, or Negroponte, based upon later types, location, or the preponderance of Venetian influence in the region.



93. **CRUSADERS. Venetians in the Levant. Imitating Andrea Dandolo(?)** After 1343. AV Ducat (3.41 gm). WV•I.V.A.TAT, AS'ATZ+VIVIO, Doge kneeling before St. Mark, both supporting pendant / •T•X•D.V.9D.P.V.Z.T.&. -pDIdV.VTXVT•&', Christ in glory, holding the Gospels; nine stars in mandorla. Bell 39; Schlumberger pl. XIX, 25 (same dies). Choice EF, crude dies. \$395.

Die axis 260°, obverse die as Bell 37, reverse die 39-41. Schlumberger lists this coin in his plate of additions, and does not attribute it to a mint. He does mention the very debased lettering, appearing uniformly Greek, but having inverted characters throughout. The only way this coin can be correlated to Andrea Dandolo is by the last three letters of the obverse, derived from "VLO." Other interesting features are the crescent-like form at the bottom of Christ's robe, the pellet between his feet, and a d-shaped projection on his Chlamys. The most likely origin of this coin is Chios, where similar coins are noted.



94. **CRUSADERS. Venetians in the Levant. Imitating Andrea Dandolo.** After 1343. AV Ducat (3.39 gm).  $\varnothing$ /N/V/E/</E/T/P, AΩΛEP°ADLWVO, Doge kneeling before St. Mark, both supporting pendant / •TITT XPΘ DAT Q T V - REIZ IZITΘ DVCAT", Christ in glory, holding the Gospels; nine stars in mandorla. Bell 49. EF, crude dies. \$325.

Die axis 190°, obverse die as Bell 47, reverse die 1. The obverse die features very debased lettering, appearing uniformly Greek, but having inverted characters throughout. The main feature correlating this coin to Andrea Dandolo is by the last two letters of the obverse, derived from "VLO." Other interesting features are the crescent-like form at the bottom of Christ's robe, with tassels, and the diamond-shaped projection on his Chlamys. The most likely origin of this coin is Chios, where similar coins are noted.



95. **CRUSADERS. Venetians in the Levant. Imitating Andrea Dandolo.** After 1343. AV Ducat (3.36 gm). Mint on Chios?  $\varnothing$ /N/V/E/N/E/T/I, ΔPDARDΛeV'O, Doge kneeling before St. Mark, both supporting pendant / SVQVQVdVBQVQΔ, ΩVQV+VNVQVR, Christ in glory, holding the Gospels; nine stars in mandorla, six rays in nimbus. Bell 53; cf. Schlumberger pl. XIV, 12. EF, rusty dies with scratch marks. Fine style reverse portrait. \$325.

Die axis 190°, dies not repeated elsewhere in the group. Style quite similar to Bell 28, a coin attributed to Chios. It has a fairly crude engraving of the legends, with a thick, block-like style. The design is quite a fine style, with ample space and a nice spread flan. Unlike Bell 28, where the legends are nearly correct, these are mostly composed of Greek and retrograde characters. This issue precedes Schlumberger's example (pl. XIV, 12), where the "O" ending Dandolo's name is behind the Doge's foot, but appears as part of the design type in the latter issue. Christ is depicted with an irregular nimbus on both issues.

## Notes on Coinage of the Viking Age

The Viking age traditionally is delineated by the years 793-1066. This system of reckoning, however, is based almost exclusively upon events in British history. The first date in this scheme refers to the sack of the monastery at the island of Lindisfarne, where the first instance of Viking aggression was noted outside of Scandinavia. Shortly afterwards, another raid on Iona took place and soon enough invasion was taking place in England to compel Offa of Mercia to take some strong preventative measures in fortifying his kingdom. These raids did not go unnoticed by the general population, which raised questions that the biblical Apocalypse was beginning. The practice of walling villages or at least building a burghal hideage intensified, and the Irish built towers from which to keep a watch. The end of the Viking Age is signaled by the takeover of all England by William I. At that time, Scandinavian and foreign domination of England was effectively ended, except for the fact that the Normans themselves were essentially Vikings-descendants of the Norse Viking conquerors of Normandy a generation or two before. This is a convenient year also to mark the centralization of power ending the existence of many petty-chiefdoms.

These guidelines however are relatively arbitrary, as they pertain exclusively to events that happened outside of Scandinavia. Vikings, by definition, are either Scandinavians or foreigners in league with Scandinavians. Usually,

the term probably applied strictly to raiders of other ships and foreign lands, or particularly bellicose warriors. This is a smaller portion of the society, but these activities lend the name Viking to an entire society. Many men and some women would be a raider, trader, farmer, and merchant, artisan, or lawyer all in one lifetime. Because the etymology of Viking suggests that it is a verb for raiding, the Viking Age begins with the first raids outside Scandinavia. Nonetheless, many of the Scandinavians who became Anglo-Saxons already had a very warlike mentality and worshiped the same Nordic gods and utilized art styles which would remain popular into the main Viking period. This period was typified by decentralized power in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, where individual chieftains became "kings" and warred with neighbors. A pan-Scandinavian mentality was developing based upon similarity of beliefs and language, such that many larger raids and power-moves consisted of men from all three modern nations. The Vikings conquered, colonized, or settled outside their homelands, most notably Russia, Northern England (the Danelaw), Ireland, Highland Scotland, Northern coastal France, the Northeast coast of North America, Iceland, Greenland, and areas of the Baltic states and Finland.

It is much more difficult to demarcate an end to the Viking age than the beginning. The beginning of the end came with the adoption of Christianity between 960 and 1050 in various regions. This did not reach the Baltic states completely until the mid 1400s and lagged in the more provincial areas. The Russians at Kiev accepted the Christian faith formally in 988, but practiced both religions for some time. The acceptance of Christianity probably slowly diminished the warring ideologies that centered around Odinistic cults and the reverence of war deities, but more importantly contributed to the acceptance of sovereign power by one person. This diminished the internecine strife that existed in Scandinavia and also allowed raiding to be partially curtailed by large fleets of royal ships. Nevertheless, Viking (or Scandinavian) influence abroad continued in foreign theaters beyond 1066. The Varangian guardsmen continued to be thoroughly Scandinavian until about 1100 AD, and raiding plus Norwegian domination continued in many of the Scottish Isles and on The Isle of Man until the 1400s AD. Germanic scholars usually regard many of the Norman and Teutonic crusaders to be Vikings in their final throes. At home, many of the artistic and warlike ideals of the Vikings persisted into the 1100s and early 1200s, even though the Jarldoms and pantheistic ways of earlier periods had long ceased. Since many of the rulers who played a role in Viking politics and many of the actual warriors and artists survived 1066, any Scandinavian coin issues to about 1100 or so can safely be regarded as Viking. The coins of Bluetooth, Harthacnut, and Sven Estridsen are representative of the Viking period in Denmark, and the Norwegian issue of Olaf Kyrre featured below is also a true Viking coin.

For Viking related coins in this issue see lots: 96, 97, 98, 99, 102, 103, 123, and 130.



96. **DENMARK. Harold Bluetooth.** Circa 940-985. AR Half Bracteate (0.50 gm). Imitation of a Charlemagne denier of the Dorestad mint. CARO/LVS in two lines / DOR/STAT in two lines. Both legends degenerate. G. Galster, "Vikingetids møntfund fra Bornholm," *NNÅ* (1977/8), 21.2 and pg. 171; Malmer KG 9c; Hauberg pl. I, 1. Toned, nice VF. \$595.

Harald Bluetooth was a powerful king who united Denmark under his control, the first time a sovereign king emerged in Scandinavia. The previous chieftains had controlled smaller jarldoms and fought with each other. Around 960, Harald converted to Christianity, at the bidding of his wife. He had his parents, King Gorm and Queen Thyre exhumed and reburied as Christians. His dramatic rune stone bears an image of Christ crucified and entangled with serpents. Harald initiated a great many building projects, and the huge earthen Danvirke on the southern border is attributed to him. This kept out the attacks of the young German Empire that Harald fended off twice.

Trade connections with the Franks inspired the Norsemen to begin an independent coinage. One of the more important trade routes led through the Frisian town of Dorestad which was in Carolingian territory, but during certain periods was enfeoffed to the Viking chiefs. The Franks had established a mint in that city, and the silver deniers produced there served as the prototype for the first Scandinavian coinage.



97.



99.



123.



98.



97. **DENMARK. Harthacnut.** 1035-1042 AD. AR Penny (0.97 gm). Lund mint. HARDACNVT RX, coiled serpent with pellets entwined in its body / DORCETL ON LVN, curvilinear cross or shield quartered w/ pellets. Hauberg I. EF, toned. Rare. \$975.

This coin features a serpent or dragon. The most likely portent of this emblem is that of the Jorgandmunder, midgard's (the world's) serpent. The midgard serpent was a giant mythological creature of great evil power who lurked in the sea. It was said that in the age of Ragnarok, the Germanic Apocalypse, this serpent would devour Thor. Odin gained this knowledge when he gained a foreknowledge of the destruction of all the gods. Thor, wisely trying to escape this fate, went fishing with a giant and tried to catch the Jorgandmunder, nearly succeeding. Unfortunately, the gods not slain by the world-serpent would be devoured by the Fenris-wolf in the time of Ragnarok. This event however, was perhaps less detrimental to the old gods than the adoption of Christianity by Harald Bluetooth, which did its best in the first three hundred years to erase any memory of the gods. The fact that Denmark was technically Christian does not preclude a legendary beast from appearing on a coin of Harthacnut, and the serpents or dragons continued to be a favored motif on shipheads and also Norwegian stave churches.

In *Danish Coins from the 11th Century*, Jensen suggests that all coins of this issue were actually struck before 1030 AD, while Cnut was still living. This is backed by the fact that the issue exists with legends for Cnut, Harthacnut, and also some illegible inscriptions. Erslev initially propounded this theory in 1875. Further reinforcement comes from a noticeable change in Danish coinage at about 1030, where the original Anglo-Saxon designs were discontinued and national symbols were more consistently favored. A document which appears to date to about 1026 states that the Danish nobles rebelled against Cnut for his English-dominated government and caused Harthacnut to be instated as co-regent with his father. The standardization of money attests to a greater centralization of power at this time.

Harthacnut was Cnut's legitimate son with Emma, while Harold I (of England) was the illegitimate son of Ælfgifu of Northampton. Harold was elected regent due to the absence of the legitimate heir to the English throne, King Harthacnut of Denmark. In 1037, while Harthacnut was still occupied with matters in Denmark, Harold took the throne. Following a brief joint reign, Harold I died and Harthacnut regained the throne briefly. He died in 1042 while drinking at a wedding feast. When Harthacnut died, there was no one able to rule all of the 'Anglo-Danish' empire so Edward the Confessor came to power in England. This marked the fall of the Viking domination of England from foreign thrones, although a couple subsequent attempts to invade failed in the later 11th Century.



98. **DENMARK. Sven Estridesen.** 1047-1075. AR Penny (0.97 gm). Lund mint. Imitating Aethelred. Agnus Dei, nimbate, standing right on basis; stylized Manus Dei above, -S-/I beneath / +IICIFI+ITDI-IL', eagle standing facing, head right, wings spread. Hauberg 17; L. E. Bruuns Mønt- og Medaillesamling (Copenhagen 1928) 1715; cf. Malmer obv. 551-559 / rev. 1651-1660 (earlier issues of Cnut and Harthacnut). Good VF, attractively toned. Extremely rare. \$5,000.

Ex. William J. Conte Collection of Viking Coins (Baldwin's Auction 13, 28 May 1997), lot 1450; Holger Hede (1898-1984) Collection, part III (Braun Rasmussen and B. Ahlström Mynthandel, 1 October 1994), lot 51; Hauberg Collection (Holmberg/Holger Hede 17 June 1929), lot 911; Braun Collection Doubletsamling af monter og medailler (Holger Hede 12 October 1925), lot 217.

This piece is of an accomplished native Scandinavian style, which de-Anglicises the original loan type that this coin is based upon. That prototype is Aethelred II of England's Agnus Dei Penny of Circa 1009 AD (North 776; Seaby 1156). The English type was unpopular, but the imitations caught hold in Scandinavia and were minted by several



rulers. The first occurrence is during the reign of Cnut, and Harthacnut has three Agnus Dei types, one similar to the above and the others with cross or Byzantine reverses. Magnus the Good nearly abandoned the type, but kept a lamb obverse with a more Scandinavian flair. Sven Estridsen renewed the full obverse / reverse combination, with the addition of the "hand of God" issuing from a cloud on the obverse. This attribute is a crude stylization which is only fully identifiable on the C. J. Becker specimen (Hoiland, 13 October 1998), lot 94, and the Hauberg line illustration in the plate reference listed above (these may well be the same coin). The lamb is also cognizant of Sven's horse and rider type of Lund mint (Hauberg pl. IX, 19), which is believed to loosely imitate an ancient Celtic or Macedonian coin which a Viking acquired in trade. The "eagle" that appears on the reverse is actually the Dove of the Holy Spirit, or so it was originally intended. What this bird represented in the minds of the die cutter is open to speculation, as the rendering appears as the typical eagle or raven motifs which were favored from deep within the Viking Age and Gothic period as emblems for brooches, shields, helmets, and standards. This issue of Sven Estridsen is the last occurrence of the Agnus Dei theme until the lamb and the dove each appear separately on issues of Valdemar the Great at the close of the 12th Century. The issues of Estridsen are among the rarest, being represented by perhaps as few as four or five examples, which furnished all the great collections of Viking coins.



99. **DENMARK, Sven Estridsen.** 1047-1075. AR Denier (0.97 gm). Roskilde mint. Voided cross with trefoil terminals within larger cross / "Tapestry" pattern with disjointed legend in two lines. Hauberg pl. IX, 36. Near EF. \$595.

The early coinage of Estridsen shows unmistakable Byzantine influence, and can be dated as early as 1044, when he rebelled against Magnus of Norway. Harald Hardrada, who rose to prominence in the Varangian guard, which were bodyguards for the Byzantine emperor in Constantinople, initially backed Estridsen. Tradition recalls that Harald returned home with a vast treasure, which he used to support Estridsen and later to become king of Norway himself.

Interestingly, despite the preponderance of Byzantine iconography elsewhere, Jesen observed that none of the issues at Roskilde ever bear motifs that do not have a Nordic influence. Whereas the issues of Lund only support indigenous design for a short period (with the Serpent issue), the issues from Roskilde ("red shield") are thoroughly and continuously based upon the Viking aesthetic. This issue bears designs that closely resemble the fittings on Viking Age shields and helmets. Although completely illegible, the characters on this coinage are considered to be Runes, rather than Roman letters. This coinage is part of a larger and generally rare runic coinage of Roskilde. The letters here have almost strictly vertical strokes, and as such, are the "staves" or first strokes of runic characters.



100. **FRANCE, Carolingians, Louis the Pious.** 814-840. AR Denier (1.74 gm). Class 2, struck 819-822. Paris mint. +HLVDVVICVS IMP, cross / PARISI, inscription in one line across field. M&G 361; Prou 317; Depeyrot 759; MEC I 781. Good VF, deep original toning. \$575.



101. **FRANCE, Carolingians, Charles the Bald.** 840-877. AR Denier (1.59 gm). Orleáns mint. +CARLVS REX FR, cross pattée, quartered with pellets / +AVR.LI.ANIS, city gate surmounted by cross. M&G 944; Prou 508; Depeyrot -, MEC I 836. Good VF, toned. Rare. \$395.



102. **FRANCE, Carolingians. Charles the Bald.** 840-877. AR Denier (1.67 gm). Orléans mint. +CARLVS REX FR, cross pattée, quartered with pellets / +AVRELI-ANIS, tetrastyle temple surmounted by a long cross. M&G 945; Prou 514; Depeyrot -; MEC I -. Nice VF. \$225.

A few of the several examples listed of this variety are coins unearthed in the Cuerdale (Viking) hoard in England.

103. **FRANCE, Carolingians. Charles the Bald, as Emperor.** 876-877. AR Denier (1.67 gm). Bourges mint. +CARLVS IMP AVG, cross / +BITYRICES CIVIT, Karolus monogram. M&G 1482; Prou 743 var. (legend); Depeyrot 198; MEC I 914 var. EF, attractively toned. \$195.

A few of the several examples listed of this variety are coins unearthed in the Cuerdale (Viking) hoard in England.

104. **FRANCE, Carolingians. Odo.** 887-898. AR Denier (1.63 gm). Tours mint. Misericordia Dei type. +MISERICORDIA DH, Odo Rex monogram / +H TVRONES CIVITAS, cross. M&G 1302/1303 mule; Prou 464; Depeyrot 1043; MEC I 983 (same obverse die). EF, toned. \$295.



105. **FRANCE. St. Louis IX.** 1226-1270. AR Gros Tournois (4.16 gm). Tours mint. +LVDOVICVS REX, +BHDICTV:SIT:HOME:DNI:NRI:DEI:ILV.XPI, in two concentric rings; cross pattée in center / TVRONVS`CIVIS, châtél tournois; floral border of twelve embedded lis, the top ornament flanked by four pellets. Duplessy 190b; Ciani 181 var.; Roberts 2451 var. Nice VF. \$295.

The Gros Tournois was a coin of great popularity in medieval France. Its acceptability lead it to be imitated widely, and the design lent itself to the Deniers Tournois of Frankish Greece. Similarly, the denomination was used in Tripoli as the basis of Frankish silver coinage. Louis IX (St. Louis), a strong, charismatic, and pious king, persuaded many of his vassals to join him in waging the Seventh Crusade.



106. **FRANCE. Charles VI.** 1380-1422. AR Gros aux lis sous Couronne (3.58 gm). Tours mint. Struck after November 1413. +SIT: NOMEN: DOMIN: BENEDICTVM, +KL: DI: 6: FRANCORV: REX, cross pattée / GROSSVS: TRONVS, crown surmounting three lis. Duplessy 384; Ciani 520 var. Crude EF, light encrustation. \$175.



107. **FRANCE, Lorraine. Antoine.** 1508-1544. AR Demi Plaque (1.63 gm). ANTHON: D: G: CALAB: Y LOThO'Y: B:D, crowned arms / MONETA NOVA FACTA NANCEIO, aArm (Manus Dei) issuing from cloud, holding sword. Boudeau 1507; Roberts 9491. Toned EF, exceptional and choice. \$225.



108. **FRANCE, Dukes of Normandy. Richard I.** 943-996. AR Denier (1.27 gm). RICARDVS I, cross quartered with pellets / ROTOMACVS, temple containing St. Andrew's cross quartered with pellets. Cf. Poey d'Avant 113 (pl. iii, 20); Roberts -. Good VF. \$175.

*Ex Fecamp Hoard.*



109. **FRANCE, Orange. House of Baux. Raymond IV.** 1340-1393. AV Florin d'Or (3.47 gm). (cornet)R. DI. G. P. ALRA, large fleur de lis / .S. IOHN-NNES.B. (helm), John the Baptist facing. Poey d'Avant -; Boudeau 983; De Mey d'Or 1660. Good VF, attractive. \$495.



110. **FRANCE, Provence. Louis & Jean.** 1347-1362. AR Demi Gros (1.49 gm). (Lys) COMES: ET: COMITS: PVINCIE; Jerusalem cross / +:I: ET: L: lhR: ET: SICIL: REX:; crown flanked by eleven lys. Poey d'Avant 4052; Boudeau 866; Roberts 5983. EF, attractively toned. Rare. \$695.



111. **FRANCE, Provence. Louis III.** 1417-1434. AR Sol Coronat (2.45 gm). +:COMES: PVICE: ET: FORC(A-L), arms within circular border / +:KVDIV: FrR: ET: SICIL: REX:; crown surmounting lys within III. Poey d'Avant 4052; Boudeau 866; Roberts 5983, Nice VF, light stains. \$225.



112. **GERMANY, Anhalt. Bernhard von Sachsen.** 1170-1212. AR Bracteate (0.58 gm). Wittenberg mint. Prince seated right with sword, towers behind / Incuse of obverse. Bonhoff 871; Thormann 199; Berger -. Toned EF, edge slightly irregular. \$1,250.



2x

113. **GERMANY, Gotha. Ludwig III, Landgraf of Thüringen.** 1172-1190. AR Pfennig Bracteate (0.93 gm). Landgraf armoured right on horseback / Incuse of obverse. Bonhoff 1308; Lobekke752. Toned EF. Rare completely intact. \$5,750.

An issue from the height of Romanesque art, the first major artistic style to blossom in Europe, before the high Middle Ages and the onset of the Renaissance.

Ludwig III was a powerful count in Thüringia, his office falling almost exclusively in the reign of his uncle, the emperor Friedrich I. Ludwig is given the epithet "the mild" or "the pious" for his religious convictions and friendly demeanor towards all people. The issues of bracteates confirm Ludwig's prerogative to expand his territories and the right to organize an army. This authority in his region did not go unchallenged, and a series of battles ensued between other ruling families in Thüringia and the landgraf. In these conflicts, Ludwig decimated the city of Weimar. The Ludowingerns and the Welfens were at odds in particular. Heinrich the lion repeatedly attacked Thuringia because it was a staging area for attacks on Saxonia. Ludwig took over the Saxon palatinate in 1179 when Adalbert, count of Sommerschenburg, died. During this period of endemic warfare the fate of Erfurt, a regional capital in contention between the archbishop of Mainz and Ludwig, were to be decided by a meeting of nobility. Heinrich, the emperor's son, hosted this meeting in 1184. The conference was held in a large public building that also served as a restaurant. The large attendance grew to be excessive for the building in which the meeting was held, and most of its attendees fell through the floor and suffocated -- in a meter deep pool of excrement that had accumulated beneath the building. This mishap claimed the lives of 60 men, including two counts, but





Heinrich and Ludwig III were sitting in the windows and both survived. The counts who perished were attached to the archbishop's party, and the Reinhardsbrunner Chronist regarded their mortality and the Ludowingern's survival as a judgement by God, apparently punishing the less peaceable parties. The tragedy cut short the attempts at making a peace accord, but nevertheless temporarily quieted the militant voices that cried for war.

The final conflicts which Ludwig took part in were not domestic, but his battles in far-off Palestine against Sultan Saladin, who had conquered the county of Acre in 1187. A new Crusade was called for immediately and launched in 1188. Although the Imperial army chose to take an overland route through the Balkans, Ludwig prudently chose a sea route, setting sail at Brindisi in Italy and landing at Tyrus in Lebanon. This provided the advantage of trans-

porting a greater number of supplies than could be carried on horseback, and also negated the factor of dealing with hostile kings and rulers of uncertain alliances, as a German king controlled Brindisi. This afforded Ludwig an early arrival, so he immediately began to aid in the unsuccessful siege of Acre. This proved to be poorly supported, and nationalism caused the forces to become factional and disease broke out, so Ludwig left the campaign. Meanwhile, the emperor Friedrich drowned while fording a river in the Levant while attempting to complete his land trek. As Ludwig III was journeying home, he succumbed to disease and perished on October 16, 1190. The ship stopped in Cyprus and buried his flesh and the bones were returned to Thuringia, via Venice, for interment. Ludwig's brother Hermann took over the territories held by the Landgraf, as he did not have a son. Ludwig III, like Ludwig II is known for his skill as a writer. Art flourished during this period, as attested to by the bracteates. This coin is evocative of a Crusader prepared for battle, and may well depict Ludwig's ceremonious departure to do battle against the Muslim conquerors of the Holy Land.



**114. ISLAMIC DYNASTIES. Zengids of Mosul. Qutb al Din Mawdud.** 1149-1170. Æ Dirhem (13.39 gm). AH 555 (1159/1160 AD). Facing male bust with two winged beings above (Sol in eclipse?); date around / Four line legend giving the *laqab*, or titles, of Mawdud and his *ism* and *nasab*, or genealogy, back two generations. S/S 59.1; Paris 250. EF, dark green (almost black) patina, obverse spot of corrosion, and an edge scrape. \$395.



**115. ITALY, Florence. Republic.** 1189-1531. AR Grosso Guelfo (2.29 gm). Struck 1478. Mint master Matteo di Giovanni di Antonio Canigiani. +FLOR-ENTIA., Florentine lis / .S. IOHAN-NES.B., St. John the Baptist with cross sceptre; arms at left. Bernocchi 3183; CNI XII pg. 140, 192; Biaggi 801. EF, slight toning. \$395.



**116. ITALY, Papal States. Eugenius IV.** 1431-1447. AR Carlino (3.88 gm). Avignon mint. +ROMA CAPVT MVNDI SPQR, crossed keys; arms of Avignon above / EVGENIVS PAPA QVARS, Pope enthroned facing, wearing mitre and holdig sceptre. Muntoni -; Serafini -; Berman -; Poey d'Avant -; CNI XV pg. 221, 14/15 mule. Nice VF, toned. Very rare. \$795.



117. **ITALY, Papal States. Paul IV.** 1555-1559. AR Giulio (3.22 gm). Ancona mint. PAVLS. IIII. PONT. MAX., Papal arms surmounted by mitre and crossed keys / .S.PAVLS. \*ANCON-A., St. Paul standing facing, holding sword and open Gospels. Muntoni 40; Serafini 219; Berman 1046. EF, lustrous. \$330.



118. **ITALY, Venice. Louis the Pius.** 814-840. AR Denier (1.13 gm). Venice mint. +HLVDOVICVS IMP, cross / +VEN/ECIAS in two lines. Papadopoli 3; Scarfea 2; M&G 456; Prou 917; MEC 789. Toned EF, a couple spots of encrustation. Rare. \$995.

From the very first epoch of Venetian coinage, while still under Carolingian domination.



119. **LOWLANDS, Flanders. Louis II de Mâle.** 1346-1384. AV Flandre d'Or (4.18 gm). Struck 1369-1370. Ghent mint. + L-VDOVIC'. DEI: G'. COM'. f. DnS: FLANDRI-E, duke standing facing within Gothic portal, holding long sword in right hand and resting left on shield; crown to left, FLANDRES in exergue / + BENEDICTVS: QVI: VENIT: IN: NOMINE: DOMINI, cross fleury on quadrilobe; in angles, F-L-A-D. Delmonte 464; Den Duyts -; Gaillard 217; De Mey 204. Good VF, very nice detail on armor. \$2,750.

Louis II de Mâle succeeded his father, Louis of Nevers, who died at the battle of Crecy in 1346. He, unlike his father, was a puppet of the French and, without their assistance to control his subjects the various local guilds, could unite against him and oust him. In fact, Philip Van Arteveldt of Ghent did take Bruges in 1382 and was made Ruward of Flanders, but subsequently he was slain by the French at Roosebeke in November of 1382. Louis was the last of the Counts of Flanders. When he died in 1384 his daughter's husband, Philip the Bold of Burgundy, succeeded him, and the affairs of Flanders became inseparable from the history of the Burgundian dynasty of France.



AV

120. **LOWLANDS, Flanders. Louis II, de Mâle.** 1346-1384. AV Gold Nouvelle chaise d'or au lion (4.36 gm). +LVDOVICVSx DELx xGRAX COM'x Sx DNSx FLAND', duke seated on Gothic style throne, holding long sword and lion shield, within tressure of eight arcs / +XRE VINCIT XRE REG-NAT XRE IMPERAT (double broken annulet stops), cross fleury within quadrilobe; four flowers around. Delmonte 466; De Mey 205; Friedberg 96. EF, lightly toned. \$975.

*Ex Sotheby's (15 October 1998), lot 635.*



122.

121.

122.

121. **LOWLANDS, Flanders. Marie of Burgundy.** 1477-1482. AR Gros (1.85 gm). Dated 1478. +MARIA\* DVCISSA\* BG\* CO\* FLA, large Gothic M, within quadrilobe / +BENEDIC: AIA: MEA: DnO 1478, compound cross-fleury. De Mey 447; Boudeaux 2275 var.; Frey 185 var. Nice VF, partial toning. \$225.

An early dated coin, using a transitional Gothic numeral '4'. This is a most affordable example of early dated European coinage.

122. **LOWLANDS, Utrecht. David of Burgundy.** 1455-1496. AR Double Groot - Davidstuyver (2.89 gm). Dated 1478. +MONETA. NOVA. EPIS. TRAIECTENS, \*Anno. DnI. M.CCCC.LXXVIII, arms within two lines of legend / DnE' D-AVID-MEM-E' TO, long cross, thirteen medallions around, lis within. Frey 186; van der Chijs pl. XVIII, 26. VF, area of localized weak strike. \$295.



123. **NORWAY. Olaf Kyrre.** 1067-1093. AR Penny (0.88 gm). 'Haraldslaaten' coinage, class B. Struck 1065-1080. Imitating Æthelred II's long cross issue. Dragon's bust left; various symbols around / Large cross surrounded by pseudo-legend (seven small crosses and a circle). Sternerson pl. 1, 11; Norges Mynter 5:13; Grierson pg. 75, 154 var. (dragon's bust right); cf. Triton I (2-3 December 1997), lot 2152. Toned EF. \$1,500.



124. **PORTUGAL. Fernando I.** 1367-1383. Billon Barbuda (4.33 gm). +FERNANDVS REX: PORTVGALI: ALG, arms surmounting cross quartered with castles / +SI: DNS: MICHI: AIVTOR: NON: TIMEB, bust left, wearing mail and crowned helm. Vaz Fe. 66; Almeida 272 (same dies); cf. C&C 1379. Nice VF, lightly toned. \$595.



125. **RUSSIA, Pskov. Autonomous Period.** Before 1533. AR Denga (0.76 gm). Crowned bust facing, holding sword; crescent and monogram flanking / Inscription in four lines. Spasky Fig. 66, 9 var. (crescent, monogram); Petrov -: Chernetsov pl. VIII, 16 var. VF. \$225.



126. **SPAIN, Castille and Leon. Pedro I "the Cruel."** 1350-1369. AV Dobra de 35 Maravedis (4.52 gm). Seville mint. +PETRVS: DEI: GRA: REX: CASTELLE: E LEGI, crowned and cuirassed bust left / +PETRVS: DEI: GRA: REX CASTELE: E LEGI.; arms of Castille and Leon. Cayon y Castan 1267 var. (legend); Burgos 326 var. (same); Heiss pg. 57, 2 var. (same). Good VF, light reverse die break. \$2,750.

Pedro I "the Cruel" was invested at age five as the king of Castille and Leon. He married the Bourbon princess Blanca, niece of Charles V of France, and had her killed eight years later at the age of 26. After several other terrible acts his brother, Don Enrique, killed him.



127. **SPAIN, Castille and Leon. John I.** 1379-1390. AR Real (3.31 gm). Seville mint. +DOMINVS: MICH: AD: IVTOR: EDEGO, \*ISPICIAM: INIMICOS: MEOS, crown, IOhn in Gothic script below / +IOHANIS: DEI: GRACIA: REX: CASTELL.; arms of Castille Leon in quadrilobe; S below. Burgos 576; C&C 1403. Toned good VF. \$395.

## BRITISH



128. **CELTIC, Trinovantes. Cunobelin.** Early-Mid First Century AD. AV Stater (5.45 gm). Camulodinum mint. CAMVL (ligatured) in indented rectangle over vertical wreath; pellets in rings at ends and ornaments in angles / Two horses left, a chariot represented by a wheel with pellets between the spokes below; leaf above, CVNOBELIN in curved exergue. Hobbs 1771; Van Arsdell 1910-2; Seaby 280. EF, small flan flaw. Rose gold. Extremely rare, and only the second offered by CNG. \$3,500.



## A Masterpiece of Saxon Art!



129. **ANGLO SAXON, Kings of Mercia. Offa, 757-796 AD.** AR Penny (1.12 gm), light coinage. O/F, F/FA/RE/X, diademed portrait bust of Offa right / Floriate cross, I B B A in angles. Blunt 65; North 301; Seaby 905. Superb EF, toned. Extremely rare. \$16,500.

*Found in North Yorkshire, 2000 (EMC 2000.0639). One of only three known with this obverse design.*

The reign of Offa is numismatically notable for a number of reasons. The most important of these is Offa's imitation of the Frankish denier. This created a model that was eventually adopted throughout England. The variety and beauty of his coinage far surpasses anything being produced in contemporary continental Europe. The portraiture of Offa's reign is highly accomplished, being quite realistic for the time. Perhaps no English king until Henry VIII surpassed or equalled his portraiture in terms of realism. Offa also struck in gold, as demonstrated by the famous OFFA REX 'dinar'.



130. **VIKING EAST ANGLIA. The Danelaw, Imitating Alfred.** Circa 885-915. AR Halfpenny (0.50 gm), Two-line type. Imitating Cuthbeart or Ethered(?), moneyer. EL FR ED R, cross / AÐƷ / THƷI, inscription in two lines. Grierson (1958), "Halfpennies and Third-pennies of King Alfred," BNJ XXXVIII, pp. 477-493, 39 (this coin); cf. North 475 (Penny); Seaby 970; BMC-. VF, deep old scratch on reverse. Very rare. \$1,875.

*Ex Baldwin's 1957; Lockett Collection, part I (Glendining's, 6 June 1955), lot 496; G. C. Drabble Collection, part I (Glendining's, 4 July 1939), lot 390; Carlyon-Britton Collection, part III (Sotheby's, 11 November 1918), lot 1656; ex Stamford Hoard 1902.*



131. **ENGLAND, William I. 1066-1087.** AR Penny (1.37 gm). PAXS type. Circa 1083-1086. Dover mint. Luftric, moneyer. +PILELM REX, crowned facing bust with sceptre / +LYVOFRIC ON DOFR, cross pattée with P-A-X-S in angles. North 848; Seaby 1257. Nice VF, attractive strike and iridescent toning. \$475.

*Same dies as F. Elmore Jones Collection (Glendining's, 10 April 1984), lot 1619.*



AV

132. **Edward III.** 1327-1377. AV Noble (7.68 gm). Treaty series, 1363-1369, London mint. EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL DNS HYB Z AQT, king on ship; annulet before EDWARD; AQT in title and double saltire stops / +lhC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIV ILLORVM IBAT, compound cross fleury with E in octolobe at center, cross quartered with crowned lions; trefoils below. North 1232; Seaby 1503. Good VF on a full flan. \$2,500.

### Seaby/Spink Plate Coin



133. **Richard II.** 1377-1399. AR Farthing (0.29 gm). London mint. RICARD. REX. ANGL., crowned bust within beaded circle / CIVI-TAS-LON-DON, long cross fourchée. North 1335; Seaby 1701 (this coin). Good VF, toned. Extremely rare! \$1,200.

*Ex Lord Grantley Collection, Part III (Glendining's, 22 March 1944), lot 1383; John G. Murdock Collection (Sotheby's 15 March 1904), lot 309.*



134. (2x)



134. **Henry VI. First reign.** 1422-1461. AV Noble (6.92 gm). Annulet issue. Mint mark: lis.. hEnRIC DI GRA REX AnGL S FRAnC DNS hYB. Henry standing facing holding sword and arms in ship; annulet by wrist, lis in legend / IhC\*AVT TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORV IBAT, compound cross fleury, with h in octolobe at center, quartered with crowns and lions; lis in legend. Schneider 274ff; North 1414; Seaby 1799. EF, nice full flan and sharp strike, slightly weak at upper right of obverse. \$2,750.



135. **Philip and Mary.** 1554-1558. AR Shilling (6.11 gm). Confronted busts / Crowned and garnished oval arms; full titles, no date, with denomination XII. North 1967; Seaby 2498. Good VF, toned. Exceptionally high grade with original surfaces. \$2,750.



136. **Philip and Mary.** 1554-1558. AR Groat (1.91 gm). Crowned and draped bust left / Arms surmounted by cross fourchée. North 1973; Seaby 2508. Good VF, attractively toned. Strong portrait! \$975.

-End-

All coins can be viewed in color on the web site

**[www.cngcoins.com](http://www.cngcoins.com)**

In addition to the coins on the list, an additional 700 + coins are available for your consideration.

# BOOK LIST

This is a list of books stocked by CNG.

We make every effort to keep titles in stock, but from time-to-time we are out of certain titles.

## Advance Publication Notice

Houghton, Arthur and Lorber, Catharine. **Seleucid Coins, a Comprehensive Catalog. Part I: Seleucus I – Antiochus III.** (Anticipated September 2002, Lancaster, PA). Hardbound with dust jacket in two volumes. *A CNG publication.* \$225.00 (GR186)

Orders received before August 1, 2002 will be filled at the pre-publication price of \$195.00 (GR186)

The American Numismatic Society and Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. take pride in announcing the publication of *Seleucid Coins, a Comprehensive Catalog, Part I: Seleucus I – Antiochus III*, by Arthur Houghton and Catharine Lorber.

*Seleucid Coins* represents the culmination of more than a decade of research and examination of material from major private and public collections, excavations in source countries, public sales catalogs and the coin market. *Seleucid Coins*, Part I, lists reign-by-reign and mint-by-mint, the totality of known coins of the Seleucid kings of Asia from the dynasty's founding by Seleucus I Nicator in 313/2 B.C. to the death of Antiochus III (The Great) in 187. The book is profusely illustrated, showing on nearly one hundred plates examples of virtually every coin denomination and type, of every mint in every reign.

*Seleucid Coins* is designed for those newly interested in the field as well as for those with special interests in the disciplines of numismatics, archaeology, history, and art history. It is organized to allow the easy identification of individual coins, while at the same time providing great depth of history and interpretation of the material. Scholars will benefit from the book's encompassing scope, including commentary on history, principal coinages and iconography, extended discussions of attributions and mint history, comprehensive listing of relevant hoards, indexes of types and surveys of coinage production by ruler and mint, and special appendix of metrology with tables by Brian Kritt. Professional numismatists and collectors will benefit from the ease of access to coins that appear frequently on the market as well as those of great rarity.

*Seleucid Coins* will stand long into the future as an essential reference to a major field of Greek numismatics.

*Seleucid Coins, Part II: Seleucus IV – Antiochus XIII*, is expected to follow in 2003.

...

[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)] **Turkey I: The Muharrem Kayhan Collection.** By Koray Konuk. (Anticipated June, 2002, Istanbul). Hardbound. 1100 coins fully illustrated on 45 plates. *CNG is the exclusive US distributor.* \$75.00 (GR166)

This new catalog, prepared by Koray Konuk, marks the entry of Turkey into the SNG series. Over 1100 coins from a private collection in Söke (near Izmir) are described and illustrated. The collection covers the mints of western Asia Minor and is especially important for coins of Caria and Ionia, which come from mainly local finds. A number of unpublished types are included, and new attributions are proposed. This new SNG volume is set to become a standard reference for the coinage of western Asia Minor.

...

Sear, David R. **Roman Coins and Their Values. Volume II: The Golden Age, AD 96 – AD 235.** 2002. Hardbound with dust jacket. Approx. 700 pp. Catalogue with introduction, history, glossary, illustrations, map of mints, index, and values in two grades in both dollars and pounds. The long anticipated second volume of the "Bible" for Roman coin collectors. *Anticipated arrival in July. Reserve your copy now for immediate shipment upon arrival.* \$95.00 (R111)



## Book Sale

We completed an inventory and sales review of titles we carry. The following titles have been re-priced, some quite drastically. Stocks are limited on many of the items and those that have been drastically reduced will not be re-ordered once we have sold out of the current supply.

Butcher, Kevin. **Roman Provincial Coins: An Introduction to the Greek Imperials.** 1988. Hardbound. 128 pp., 8 pl., 260 line drawings, 5 maps. A survey which examines the function of Rome's local coinage within the Imperial monetary system. A valuable source for political and economic history. Out of print.

**Was \$25.00, reduced to \$12.50 (GI101)**

De Callatay, Francois, and Johan van Heesch. **Greek and Roman Coins from the du Chastel Collection Coin Cabinet of the Royal Library of Belgium.** 1999. Hardbound with dust jacket. 184 pp., 41 pl. This beautifully illustrated catalog records what was at the time of its purchase by the Belgian government in 1898 perhaps the finest private collection of Greek and Roman coins in the world. About 300 Greek and 500 Roman coins of outstanding artistic beauty illustrated.

**Was \$100, reduced to \$67.50 (X236)**

Fontanille, Jean-Philippe and Sheldon Lee Gosline. **The Coins of Pontius Pilate. Marco Polo Monographs 4.** (2001, Warren Center, PA). Hardbound. 176 pp., 4 color pl., illustrations and charts throughout the text. English and French versions. An overview of Pilate's coinage and a history of the man and times in which he lived.

**Was \$34.00, reduced to \$27.50 (GR133)**

Harlan, Michael. **Roman Republican Moneyers and Their Coins, 63 BC - 49 BC.** 1995. Card cover. 206 pp., illustrated throughout. A detailed study of thirty moneyers of the Roman Republic from the perspective of their coin types. A fine introduction to Roman Republican numismatic and historical scholarship.

**Was \$45.00, reduced to \$27.50 (RR107)**

Icard, Severin. **Dictionary of Greek Coin Inscriptions.** 2001 reprint of Paris, 1929 original. Hardbound. 563 pp. Very useful for the attribution of Greek and Provincial coins from fragmentary legends.

**Was \$55.00, reduced to \$35.00 (GR208)**

King, C. E., with valuations by David Sear. **Roman Silver Coins Volume V: Carausius to Romulus Augustus.** 1997 reprint of the 1987 original. Hardbound with dust jacket. 214 pp., 295 illustrations, map, and valuations. The final volume in the series of catalogues of Roman silver coinage. All known types of silver issues are listed alphabetically by reverse type using Cohen's numbering, with letters added to describe varieties he did not list. Cross referenced to RIC. Convenient.

**Was \$45.00, reduced to \$19.50 (R102)**

Lorber, C.C. **Amphipolis: The Civic Coinage in Silver and Gold.** 1990. Hardbound with dust jacket. 196 pp., 31 pls., 7 indices, bibliography and 3 appendices. A die study of one of ancient Greece's most artistic coinages, this important corpus records over 100 tetradrachms and more than 150 silver fractions of Amphipolis, with all known die combinations. Illustrated with many enlargements and comparison pieces. Includes a separate listing of known forgeries. A valuable reference for the student of these rare coins. Distributed by CNG.

**Was \$65.00, reduced to \$15.00 (GR125)**

Mellville-Jones, John. **A Dictionary of Ancient Greek Coins.** 1986. Hardbound with dust jacket. 248 pp., five tables of alphabets. Numerous illustrations throughout. An essential A-Z listing of deities, denominations, designs, descriptive terms, mythological devices and a myriad of other Greek coin related subjects.

**Was \$65.00, reduced to \$27.50 (GR106)**

Meshorer, Ya'akov. **TestiMoney.** 2000. Hardbound with dust jacket. 63 pp., illustrated in beautiful, full color throughout. A publication highlighting points in history and culture via the medium of coins, all from the collection of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. Emphasis is on the Holy Land, from the Persian occupation to the Crusades, and the coins represent the outlook of three predominant cultures, Judaic, Christian and Islamic, as well as several minor pagan groups. Informational.

**Was \$30.00, reduced to \$19.50 (GR143)**

Samuels, Claudia Wallack, et al. **Numismatic Legacy of the Jews as Depicted by a Distinguished American Collection**. 2000. Hardbound with dust jacket. 212 pp., 11 pl., four maps, comprehensive bibliography, index, and a glossary of numismatic terms and abbreviations. Over 200 enlargements throughout. A study of Jewish history and coinage from the Persian period to the Bar Kochba Revolt. Examines the events of each period in numismatic, religious and cultural contexts, with special focus on the symbolic language of the coins.

Was \$125.00, reduced to \$95.00 (GR197)

Seaby, H.A., revised by David Sear. **Roman Silver Coins, Volume III: Pertinax to Balbinus and Pupienus**. 1982 revised edition. Hardbound with dust jacket. 161 pp., 328 illustrations. The third volume in the series of catalogues of Roman silver coinage. All known types of silver issues are listed alphabetically by reverse, using Cohen numbers, with letters added to describe varieties he did not list. Cross-referenced to RIC and BMC. Convenient.

Was \$45.00, reduced to \$25.00 (R104)

Seaby, H.A., revised by David Sear. **Roman Silver Coins, Volume IV. Gordian III to Postumus**. 1982 revised edition. Hardbound with dust jacket. 137 pp., 253 illustrations. The fourth volume in the series of catalogues of Roman silver coinage. All known types of silver issues of this period are listed alphabetically by reverse, using Cohen numbers, with letters added to describe varieties he did not list. Cross-referenced to RIC. Convenient.

Was \$45.00, reduced to \$25.00 (R103)

Sear, David R. **Greek Imperial Coins and Their Values. The Local Coinages of the Roman Empire**. 1982. Hardbound with dust jacket. 636 pp., illustrated throughout. Surprisingly comprehensive coverage of over 6000 provincial issues, listed with valuations and 1750 illustrations. For convenience, the coins are arranged chronologically. Includes coverage of independent and client kingdoms of the period. A very useful book on a very complex area of numismatic study.

Was \$65.00, reduced to \$45.00 (GI102)

[Sylogue Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **France 4. Alexandrie I: Auguste-Trajan**. 1998. Hardcover. 1321 coins illustrated on 105 pl. Brief introduction, table of abbreviations, bibliography, and tables of obverse and reverse legends and reverse types. The first part of the comprehensive collection of Alexandrian coins in the Bibliotheque National of France. Arranged by type, date and, where possible, die variety. An important reference for Alexandrian coinage. Exclusive distribution in North America by CNG.

Was \$125.00, reduced to \$67.50 (GR290)

[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **Switzerland I: Levante - Cilicia**. By Eduardo Levante, 1986. Hardbound. 250 pp., 125 pl. This important collection includes 1861 coins from Cilicia in south-east Asia Minor. It has become the standard reference for the coins of Cilicia, and is perhaps the best SNG on a specific region so far produced.

Was \$175.00, reduced to \$99.00 (GR121)

ThurLOW, Bradley K, and Italo G. Vecchi, **Italian Cast Coinage: Italian Aes Grave and Italian Aes Rude, Signatum and the Aes Grave of Sicily**. 1979. Hardbound with dust jacket. 50 pp., 82 pl. Introduction, maps, cross reference, values. The standard reference for this fascinating series of early cast coins from the tribes in and around Rome. The valuable concordances to Crawford and Sydenham allow the user to quickly locate types in the older references.

Was \$30.00, reduced to \$15.00 (RR102)

## Titles on General Numismatics

Kimbell Art Museum & Summa Galleries, Inc., **Wealth of the Ancient World: The Nelson Bunker Hunt and William Herbert Hunt Collections**. 1983. Hardbound. 330 pp., 16 color illustrations, 395 black and white illustrations, maps, glossary, indices, bibliography. Catalogue of the traveling exhibition of the Hunt brothers' collections of Greek and Roman antiquities, coins and medallions.

\$65.00 (X109)

Kluge, Bernd and Bernhard Weissner, eds. **XII. Internationaler Numismatischer Kongress, Berlin 1997: Akten – Proceedings – Actes**. 2000. 2 vols. Hardbound. 1488 pp., illustrated throughout. A collection 217 articles, slightly over half of which pertain to ancient numismatics, all from presentations given at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin. Articles in German, English, French, Italian and Spanish.

\$225.00 (X111)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting I.** 1996. Hardbound with dust jacket. 208 pp., 500 photographs. An excellent reference for the beginning ancient coin collector which details strategies for finding, collecting and interpreting ancient coins of Rome, Greece, Egypt and elsewhere. It introduces the history, politics and mythology of ancient coins, and includes a useful pronunciation guide. \$24.95 (X219)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting II: Numismatic Art of the Greek World.** 1997. Hardbound with dust jacket. 208 pp., over 200 photographs. An excellent short introduction to Greek coins which includes a discussion of die engravers and their signatures on the coins, a portrait gallery of the Hellenistic kings, and a look at some of the great artistic masterpieces of Greek coinage. \$24.95 (X222)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting III: The Roman World - Politics and Propaganda.** 1997. Hardbound with dust jacket. 198 pp., 300 illustrations. This, the third book in the series, traces the history of Roman coinage from beginning to end. Chapters include - "The World of the Romans," "Attributing Roman Coins," "The Emperors of Rome" (a virtually complete portrait gallery), "Propaganda on Roman Coinage," and "Masterpieces of Roman Coinage." An excellent introductory book as well as a valuable overview for any collector. \$24.95 (X225)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting IV: Roman Provincial Coins.** 1998. Hardbound with dust jacket. 198 pp., more than 200 illustrations. An overview of Roman provincial coinage from the reign of Augustus through the end of the third century AD. Includes attribution problems and solutions, eras and dates, terminology, regional maps and charts for mint cities, glossary, and bibliography. \$24.95 (X229)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting V: The Romaion/Byzantine Culture.** 1998. Hardbound with dust jacket. 197 pp., 300 photographs. An excellent introduction to Byzantine coinage. Includes explanations of denominations, the mint system, iconography, a "Gallery of Emperors and Empresses" filled with fascinating biographies, as well as "Masterpieces of Romaion Coinage." For the beginner and advanced collector alike. \$24.95 (X230)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting VI: Non-Classical Cultures.** 1999. Hardbound with dust jacket. 197 pp., 300 photographs. The final volume in the Ancient Coin Collecting series. Sections on every unusual ancient series imaginable; e.g., Scythians, Sasanians, Central Asians, ancient and medieval Arabs, and even Pharonic Egyptians. \$24.95 (X234)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Classical Deception: Counterfeits, Forgeries & Reproductions of Ancient Coins.** 2001. Hardbound with dust jacket. 196 pp., over 200 illustrations. A good introduction to counterfeit ancient coins, both ancient and modern. This book traces the careers of several well-known forgers, examines their manufacturing techniques and discusses the methods used to detect counterfeits. \$24.95 (X237)

## Titles on Greek Numismatics

Adkins, Lesley and Roy A., **Handbook to Life in Ancient Greece.** 1997. Card covers. 472 pp., illustrated throughout. Clearly written, authoritative, encyclopedic, and well illustrated. Covers civilizations, city-states and empires, rulers and leaders, military affairs, geography, economy, trade and transport, towns and countryside, written evidence, religion and mythology, art, science and philosophy, and everyday life. Good bibliography and index. Much more useful than the title would indicate! A staff favorite! \$19.95 (GR296)

Amandry, Michael and Sylvia Hurter, eds. **Travaux de numismatique grecque offerts à Georges le Rider.** 1999. Hardbound with dust jacket. 450 pp., 50 pl. Thirty-seven essays on Greek coinage in honor of Georges le Rider on his 70th birthday. A few articles include: "Coinage of Nisyros," "Use of the Macedonian Calender under Ptolemy V and VI," and "Ancient Greek Gold Coinage up to the Time of Philip of Macedon." Important. \$165.00 (GR297)

Ashton, Richard and Sylvia Hurter, eds. **Studies in Memory of Martin Jessop Price.** 1998. Hardbound. xv, 400 pp., 79 pl. This contribution by many of today's leading numismatic scholars honors the memory of Martin J. Price, Keeper of Greek Coins at the British Museum, who died in 1996. Included are forty-two scholarly articles that reflect Price's broad knowledge of Greek coinage, ranging from the archaic Greek to the Roman period, many of which are primary references in their own right. \$150.00 (GR288)

Babelon, Ernest. **Traité des monnaies grecques et romaines. Première partie: Théorie et doctrine.** 9 vols.A. Forni, Bologna. 1976 reprint of Paris, 1901, 1907-1932 original. Hardbound in matching blue cloth. 3340 pp., 355 pl. Text in French. New. An indispensable work and a must for any serious numismatist.

\$575.00 (GR112)

Bauslaugh, Robert A. **Silver Coinage With The Types of Aesillas The Quaestor.** ANSNS No. 22. 2000. Hardbound. 107 pp., 15 pl. A systematic die study of the Macedonian tetradrachms issued with the name of Aesillas the quaestor. Includes chapters on "Metrology and Production Controls," "Overstrikes" and "Hoards and Circulation." For the specialist!

\$70.00 (GR127)

De Callatay, Francois, and Johan van Heesch. **Greek and Roman Coins from the du Chastel Collection Coin Cabinet of the Royal Library of Belgium.** 1999. Hardbound with dust jacket. 184 pp., 41 pl. This beautifully illustrated catalog records what was at the time of its purchase by the Belgian government in 1898 perhaps the finest private collection of Greek and Roman coins in the world. About 300 Greek and 500 Roman coins of outstanding artistic beauty illustrated.

Was \$100, reduced to \$67.50 (X236)

Fischer-Bossert, Wolfgang. **Chronologie der Didrachmenprägung von Tarent, 510-280 v. Chr.** 1999. Hardbound. 495 pp., 84 pl. This monumental work represents a thorough study of the "boy on the dolphin" silver nomoi (or didrachms) of Tarentum until 280 BC. Hundreds of excellent photographs detail every known die combination, and a comprehensive hoard analysis lends weight to the proposed chronology. Text in German, with concordances and cross-references to other important collections (including Vlasto). Highly important, and highly recommended for the collector or student of South Italian coinage.

\$275.00 (GR122)

Fontanille, Jean-Philippe and Sheldon Lee Gosline. **The Coins of Pontius Pilate. Marco Polo Monographs 4.** (2001, Warren Center, PA). Hardbound. 176 pp., 4 color pl., illustrations and charts throughout the text. English and French versions. An overview of Pilate's coinage and a history of the man and times in which he lived.

Was \$34.00, reduced to \$27.50 (GR133)

Franke, Dr. Peter R. and Irini Marathaki. **Wine and Coins of Ancient Greece.** 1999. Hardbound with dust jacket and slip cover. 166 pp., illustrated throughout with black-and-white and color photographs, drawings and maps. Celebrates the importance of wine and viticulture as portrayed on Greek coins. Photographs of many magnificent coins. Now out of print!

\$75.00 (GR298)

Hendin, David. **Guide to Biblical Coins.** 2001. 4th ed. Values by Herbert Kreindler. Hardbound with dust jacket. 512 pp., 38 pl. New material includes coinage of Alexander the Great, the Seleukid and Ptolemaic Kingdoms in ancient Israel, the First Jewish War, Roman Legionary countermarks and much more. Coins are priced in two grades: Fine and Very Fine for bronze and Very Fine and Extremely Fine for silver and gold. A must for beginning and advanced collectors of Judaean, Biblical and related coinages.

\$75.00 (GR110)

Hipólito, Mário C. **Moedas Gregas Antigas: Ouro.** 1996. Hardbound with dust jacket. 165 pp., 143 Greek gold coins catalogued and illustrated with enlargements, 4 color plates, map, glossary, index. Text in Portuguese. A study of the finest Greek gold coins from the Gulbenkian collection, a collection noted for its artistic merit.

\$70.00 (GR284)

Holloway, R. Ross. **Art and Coinage in Magna Graeca.** 1978. Hardbound with dust jacket. 173 pp., 89 pl., map, bibliography, index. This is an artistic exploration of Magna Graeca through the coins and other artworks of the period, including those lost masterworks known only by surviving descriptions.

\$65.00 (GR228)

Houghton, Arthur and Lorber, Catharine. **Seleucid Coins, a Comprehensive Catalog. Part 1: Seleucus I – Antiochus III.** (Anticipated September 2002, Lancaster, PA). Hardbound with dust jacket in two volumes. A *CNG* publication.

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Icard, Severin. **Dictionary of Greek Coin Inscriptions.** 2001 reprint of Paris, 1929 original. Hardbound. 563 pp. Very useful for the attribution of Greek and Provincial coins from fragmentary legends.

Was \$55.00, reduced to \$35.00 (GR208)



Jenkins, G.K. **Coins in History: Ancient Greek Coins.** 1990. 2nd ed. Hardbound with dust jacket. 182 pp. All of the fabulous color and black-and-white illustrations of the first edition, but numbered differently and better organized. \$60.00 (GR104)

Kimbell Art Museum and Summa Galleries, Inc. **Wealth of the Ancient World: The Nelson Bunker Hunt and William Herbert Hunt Collections.** 1983. Hardbound with dust jacket. 330 pp., 16 color illustrations, 395 black and white illustrations, maps, glossary, indices, bibliography. Catalogue of the traveling exhibition of the Hunt brothers' collections of Greek and Roman antiquities, coins and medallions. \$65.00 (X109)

Kleiner, Fred S. and Sydney P. Noe. **The Early Cistophoric Coinage.** ANS Numismatic Studies No. 14. (1977, New York). Hardbound. 129 pp., 38 pl., 3 tables. Covers cistophoric issues of Pergamum, Ephesus, Tralles, Sardes-Synnada, Apameia, Laodiceia, KOP, and Aristonicus. The standard reference for this series. \$30.00 (GR194)

Kraay, Colin M. **Archaic and Classical Greek Coins.** Reprint of the 1976 edition. Hardbound. 390 pp., 64 pl. The text book introduction to Greek numismatics, written by one of the field's leading scholars. An excellent overview. Essential book for the casual collector to the advanced scholar. \$95.00 (GR181)

Kritt, Brian. **Dynastic Transitions in the Coinage of Bactria: Antiochus-Diodotus-Euthydemus. Classical Numismatic Studies No. 4** (CNG: Lancaster, PA, 2001). Hardbound with dust jacket. 208 pp., 21 pl., 7 charts, 6 tables, 1 map. Illustrated throughout the text. Dr. Kritt's latest work, which presents readers with important discoveries in third century Bactrian numismatics. *A CNG publication.* \$39.95 (GR212)

Kritt, Brian. **The Early Seleucid Mint of Susa. Classical Numismatic Studies No. 2** (CNG: Lancaster, PA, 1997). Hardbound with dust jacket. xviii, 220 pp., 34 pl. Groundbreaking work that identifies and discusses the deeper meanings of Seleukos' coinage at the ancient Persian city of Susa, which are among the most varied and evocative of all of his issues. Like other books by Dr. Kritt, this is thoroughly reasoned. Highly recommended to anyone interested in any numismatic research of the Greek east. *A CNG publication.* \$39.95 (GR285)

Kritt, Brian. **Seleucid Coins of Bactria. Classical Numismatic Studies No.1** (CNG: Lancaster, PA, 1996). Hardbound with dust jacket. ix, 65 pp., 5 pl. A detailed study of Seleucid coins struck in Bactria during the half century Seleucid occupation of the province. In addition to discovering previously unknown coins, and reattributing known coins, this study has proved the existence of an entirely new mint! The results of the study have greatly changed the picture of minting operations and administration of the province. *A CNG publication.* \$35.00 (GR280)

Le Rider, Georges. **Antioche de Syrie Sous Les Séleucides: Corpus Des Monnaies D'or et D'argent.** Volume I. 1999. Card cover. 260 pp., 27 pl. An exhaustive examination of gold and silver issues from the Seleukid mint of Antioch from the reigns of Seleukos I Nikator to Antiochos V, 300-161 BC. Text in French. \$95.00 (GR135)

Le Rider, Georges. **Etudes d'histoire monétaire et financière du monde grec. Ecrits 1958-1998.** 1999. 3 vols. Hardbound. 1443 pp., 31 pl., 3 maps. An extensive collection of Le Rider's contributions to numismatic research over the past 40 years. Text in French. \$300.00 (GR165) NEW

Lorber, C.C. **Amphipolis: The Civic Coinage in Silver and Gold.** 1990. Hardbound with dust jacket. 196 pp., 31 pls., 7 indices, bibliography and 3 appendices. A die study of one of ancient Greece's most artistic coinages, this important corpus records over 100 tetradrachms and more than 150 silver fractions of Amphipolis, with all known die combinations. Illustrated with many enlargements and comparison pieces. Includes a separate listing of known forgeries. A valuable reference for the student of these rare coins. *Distributed by CNG.* **Was \$65.00, reduced to \$15.00** (GR125)

Mellville-Jones, John. **A Dictionary of Ancient Greek Coins.** 1986. Hardbound with dust jacket. 248 pp., five tables of alphabets. Numerous illustrations throughout. An essential A-Z listing of deities, denominations, designs, descriptive terms, mythological devices and a myriad of other Greek coin related subjects. **Was \$65.00, reduced to \$27.50** (GR106)

Meshorer, Ya'akov. **A Treasury of Jewish Coins.** (2001, Jerusalem, Israel). Hardbound with dust jacket. 356 pp., 80 pl., photographic and line drawing illustrations throughout. This exceptional work replaces AJC 1, 2 and Supplement with one handy and well organized reference. Essential for all collectors of Jewish coins.

\$95.00 (GR146)

Meshorer, Ya'akov. **TestiMoney.** 2000. Hardbound with dust jacket. 63 pp., illustrated in beautiful, full color throughout. A publication highlighting points in history and culture via the medium of coins, all from the collection of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. Emphasis is on the Holy Land, from the Persian occupation to the Crusades, and the coins represent the outlook of three predominant cultures, Judaic, Christian and Islamic, as well as several minor pagan groups. Informational.

**Was \$30.00, reduced to \$19.50 (GR143)**

Mildenberg, Leo and Silvia Hurter. **The Arthur S. Dewing Collection of Greek Coins.** ANS ACNAC No. 6. 1985. Hardbound with slip case. 2 vols.: vol. 1, 194 pp. of text. vol. 2, 142 pl. 2,797 coins are described and illustrated. A useful and up-to-date reference for the collector of classical Greek coinage with newly accepted dating for many series.

**Was \$120.00 now \$65.00 (GR142)**

Mørkholm, Grierson and Ulla Westermark. **Early Hellenistic Coinage From the Accession of Alexander to the Peace of Apamea (336-188 BC).** 1991. Hardbound. 294 pp., 4 tables, 6 maps, 45 pl. illustrating over 600 coins. The first full textbook of early Hellenistic coinage. Special attention is given to the coinages of Philip II, Alexander III and Lysimachos, and they can be confidently attributed using this book.

\$115.00 (GR105)

Müller, Ludwig. **De Münzen des Thracischen Königs Lysimachus.** 1978 reprint of the 1858 original. Softbound. 92 pp., 9 pl. A record of early numismatic research well worth reading.

\$30.00 (GR131)

Nercessian, Y.T. **Armenian Coins and their Values.** Armenian Numismatic Society, Special Publication No. 8. 1995. Hardbound. 254 pp., 48 quality pl. 515 coin types catalogued and described covering coins of the Artaxiads, the Armenian Kingdom of Commagene and the coinage of Cilician Armenia with rarity and price information in three grades. Includes historical background on the individual rulers and chapters discussing counterfeit and grading.

\$40.00 (X208)

Noe, Sydney P., with additions and corrections by Ann Johnston. **The Coinage of Metapontum, Parts 1 and 2.** Reprint of ANS NNM 32 and 47 with addition. (1984, New York). Hardbound. 120 pp., 40 pl., concordances. A detailed study of the coinage with useful additions by Johnston. Essential for collectors of Metapontum.

\$30.00 (GR152)

Rutter, N.K. **Greek Coinages of Southern Italy and Sicily.** 1997. Hardbound with dust jacket. 192 pp., 210 illustrations. An important work for any student of Southern Italy and Sicily. Includes a glossary of numismatic terms, weight standards in southern Italy and Sicily and an extensive bibliography.

\$49.95 (GR283)

Rutter, N.K. **Historia Numorum: Italy.** 2001. Hardcover. 240 pp., 48 pl. and four maps. A complete listing of Greek and local coins of peninsular Italy from earliest times to the Second Punic War, arranged by geographical area, with mints listed alphabetically. The coins are presented in a clear historical context, with details of their geographical or historical background, and an examination of their metals, weight standards and chronologies. At the end is a plate section with excellent illustrations. Indices include reverse types and proper names. We expect this to become a new standard reference as well as a convenient identification manual.

\$120.00 (GR198)

Samuels, Claudia Wallack, et al. **Numismatic Legacy of the Jews as Depicted by a Distinguished American Collection.** 2000. Hardbound with dust jacket. 212 pp., 11 pl., four maps, comprehensive bibliography, index, and a glossary of numismatic terms and abbreviations. Over 200 enlargements throughout. A study of Jewish history and coinage from the Persian period to the Bar Kochba Revolt. Examines the events of each period in numismatic, religious and cultural contexts, with special focus on the symbolic language of the coins.

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\$24.95 (X219)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting II: Numismatic Art of the Greek World**. 1997. Hardbound with dust jacket. 208 pp., over 200 photographs. An excellent short introduction to Greek coins which includes a discussion of die engravers and their signatures on the coins, a portrait gallery of the Hellenistic kings, and a look at some of the great artistic masterpieces of Greek coinage. \$24.95 (X222)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Classical Deception: Counterfeits, Forgeries & Reproductions of Ancient Coins**. 2001. Hardbound with dust jacket. 196 pp., over 200 illustrations. A good introduction to counterfeit ancient coins, both ancient and modern. This book traces the careers of several well-known forgers, examines their manufacturing techniques, and discusses the methods used to detect counterfeits. \$24.95 (X237)

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 1, Europe**. 1995 reprint of 1978 original. Hardbound with dust jacket. 316 pp. Lists 3395 coins from Celtic Europe to Crete, with 1500 illustrations, 13 maps, a table of ancient alphabets. The standard "collector's handbook" of European Greek coins, it lists virtually every type of Greek coin struck in Europe! Includes a brief survey of Greek history and the development of coinage, and discussions of Greek coin types, weight standards and denominations, and the dating of Greek coins. This book, along with its companion volume on Asia and Africa, is an absolute necessity for any Greek coin enthusiast. \$45.00 (GR102)

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 2, Asia & Africa**. 1995 reprint of 1979 original. Hardbound with dust jacket. 446 pp. This catalogue lists over 4500 coins from Asia Minor, including Ionia and Lydia, to the Greek East and Africa, as well as the regal issues of the Hellenistic Age from Philip II to Cleopatra VII. Includes nearly 2000 illustrations, 11 maps and 4 tables of ancient alphabets, and an extensive 31 page introduction. The second volume of the standard two volume catalogue of Greek coins in use by collectors and dealers worldwide. It is a must-have for any Greek coin enthusiast. \$45.00 (GR103)

Seltman, Charles T. **Athens: Its History and Coinage Before the Persian Invasion**. A. Forni, Bologna. 1977 reprint of the 1924 original. Hardbound. 247 pp., 24 pl. An important die study for Wappenmünzen, and heavily utilized for archaic Owls. A must! Out of print. \$55.00 (GR137)

Senior, R.C. **Coinage of Hermaios & Imitations by Scythians**. Classical Numismatic Studies No. 3. 2000. Hardbound with dust jacket. 102 pp., 23 pp. of excellent line-drawn plates, chart of monograms. A definitive corpus of the coinage, including many contemporary local imitations, of the Indo-Greek king Hermaios and his wife, Calliope, who ruled Baktria from circa 95-80 BC. The author uses numerous graphs and detailed maps in order to better present the historical, iconographic and hoard evidence related to the chronology of the period. *A CNG publication*. \$24.95 (GR184)

Senior, R.C. **Indo-Scythian History and Coins. Coinage of the Scythians**. 2001. Hardbound with dust jackets. 3 vols. 590 pp., illustrated throughout with photographs, drawings, charts and maps. Covers the history of the Indo-Scythians, and is an analysis and a comprehensive catalogue of their bilingual coinage. Many figures, tables and maps are included, as well as an easy "identifier" and checklist. *A CNG publication*. \$175.00 (GR151)

Troxell, Hyla A. **Studies in the Macedonian Coinage of Alexander the Great**. ANS Numismatic Studies No. 21. (1997, New York). Hardbound. 161 pp., 31 pl., 24 tables, 8 figures. An examination, after Newell's work, of the Amphipolis silver issues of Alexander III and Philip II between 332 and 310 BC and Alexander's lifetime gold. A useful reference for the specialist. \$45.00 (GR153)

Tudeer, Lauri O. **Die Tetradrachmenprägung von Syrakus**. 1979 Reprint of the 1913 edition. 229 pp., 7 pl. A catalogue and analytical discussion of the signed tetradrachms of Syracuse. Covers the period from circa 425-387 BC. **Originally offered at \$39.95. Special Purchase. \$12.95** (GR269)

Various authors. **A Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum**. 29 vols. A Forni, Bologna. Reprint of London, 1873-1927 originals. Hardbound. 10,688 pp., 952 pl., 15 fold-out color maps, indices. Still shrink wrapped from the publisher. The most comprehensive catalogue of Greek coins ever published! Essential for the numismatist. \$1950.00 (GR124)

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These useful volumes use photographs and brief descriptions to catalog some of the most important coin collections in the world. They provide a general pictorial survey of a given region, rather than in-depth written analysis, and are extremely useful for attribution, particularly for those hard-to-find coins that do not appear in other references.

[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **American Numismatic Society Part 3. Bruttium - Sicily 1: Abacaenum - Eryx.** By Hyla A. Troxell, 1975. 1348 coins listed. Card cover. 38 pp., 38 pl.

\$75.00 (GR139)

[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **American Numismatic Society Part 4. Sicily 2: Galaria - Styella.** By Ava C. Jaunzems, 1977. 748 coins listed. Card cover. 25 pp., 25 pl. An extremely useful survey of Greco-Sicilian coinage.

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[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **American Numismatic Society Part 5. Sicily 3: Syracuse - Siceliotae.** By Denyse Berend 1988. 1408 coins listed. Card cover. 56 pp., 45 pl. A must for the serious collector of Syracusan coinage, offering a broad survey of gold, silver and bronze issues from the fifth century BC to the Roman conquest in the late third century BC.

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[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **American Numismatic Society Part 6. Palestine - South Arabia.** By Ya'akov Meshorer 1981. 1615 coins listed. Hardbound. 54 pp., 54 pl. An important reference for anyone interested in Judaic or Biblical coinage. Also covers Arabia, which gets scant attention in most references.

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[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **Switzerland I: Levante - Cilicia.** By Eduardo Levante, 1986. Hardbound. 250 pp., 125 pl. This important collection includes 1861 coins from Cilicia in south-east Asia Minor. It has become the standard reference for the coins of Cilicia, and is perhaps the best SNG on a specific region so far produced.  
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[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **Israel I: The Arnold Spaer Collection of Seleucid Coins.** Prepared by Arthur Houghton with the assistance of Arnold Spear and Cathy Lorber, 1998. Hardbound. 201 pp., 2920 coins on 189 pl. Expands and corrects the last half century of research in Seleucid numismatics, and is now a standard reference, especially for Syrian and Palestinian mint bronzes.  
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Burnett, A., M., et al. **Roman Provincial Coinage, Volume I: From the Death of Caesar to the Death of Vitellius.** 1998 reprint. Hardbound with slipcase. 1040 pp., 194 pl. A complete listing of over 5000 types from 300 cities. The original printing of this important work sold out in just a matter of weeks after publication. This current printing is now out of print again and we only have a limited supply available.  
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Burnett, A., M., et al. **Roman Provincial Coinage, Supplement I.** 1998. Hardbound. 60 pp., 11 pl. RPC I presented for the first time an authoritative account of the role of Rome's local coinages and showed their importance as an integral part of the overall imperial monetary policy. This supplement continues the same methodologies to correct and add to the existing corpus.  
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Burnett, A., M., et al. **Roman Provincial Coinage Volume II: From Vespasian to Domitian.** 1999. Hardbound with slipcase. 568 pp., 120 pl. The second volume of the highly-regarded RPC series, this essential reference covers the provincial coinage of the Flavian dynasty, 69-96 AD. Nearly 3,000 coins are photographed, including every major type, continuing the superb work begun in Volume I. The standard reference for this period of Provincial coinage.  
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Butcher, Kevin. **Roman Provincial Coins: An Introduction to the Greek Imperials.** 1988. Hardbound. 128 pp., 8 pl., 260 line drawings, 5 maps. A survey which examines the function of Rome's local coinage within the Imperial monetary system. A valuable source for political and economic history. Out of print.  
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Curtis, James W. **Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt.** 1990. Hardbound. 425 pp., more than 1,200 illustrations. A catalogue of over 2000 coins, with introduction, rarity guides, index, and history. This new reprint incorporates an additional 1200 illustrations from the catalogues of several dealers. Additionally, there are two articles by Milne: "The Lead Token-Coinage of Egypt Under the Romans" and "The Currency of Egypt in the Fifth Century." A classic.  
**\$55.00 (GI103)**

Emmett, Keith. **Alexandrian Coins.** (2001, Lodi, Wisconsin). Hardbound. 332 pp., 13 pl. of line drawings, 5 maps. Illustrations throughout. A detailed listing of 4681 coins, lead and glass tokens. Rarity information assigned to each issue. The best new reference on Alexandrian in many years. Essential for all collectors of this series.  
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Lindgren, Henry. **Ancient Greek Bronze Coins: European Mints (Lindgren I).** 1989. Hardbound. 89 pp., 89 pl. A fully illustrated catalogue of over 1850 Greek and Roman Provincial issues, with a two page bibliography and a twelve page index. An excellent work for the dealer and for the student of Greek bronze coins. *A CNG publication.*  
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Lindgren, Henry C. **Lindgren III. Ancient Greek Bronze Coins from the Lindgren Collection.** 1993. Hardbound. 102 pp., 102 pl. A fully illustrated catalogue of over 2000 coins added to the Lindgren Collection since the publication of the first two volumes. Another valuable resource for the dealer and for the student of Greek bronze coins. *A CNG publication.*  
**\$90.00 (GI125)**

Milne, J.G. **Catalogue of Alexandrian Coins**. 1982 reprint of the 1933 original. Hardbound. 164 pp., 7 pl., notes, bibliography, appendices, index of rulers and a table of hoards. A listing of 5447 coins from Augustus to Diocletian. Long accepted as one of the standard references. This reprint includes a supplementary list of nine pages of coins added to the collection between 1933 and 1971. Out of print. \$55.00 (G1106)

Prieur, Michel and Karin. **The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and Their Fractions From 57 BC to AD 253**. London, 2000. Hardbound with dust jacket. 223 pp., illustrated throughout. Glossary and concordance to Bellinger. The long-awaited definitive corpus on this important series listing more than 1,700 types, of which more than 500 are previously unpublished. The coins are catalogued and illustrated by type, and the number of known specimens is listed. Coverage begins with the "Pseudo-Philip Philadelphus" emissions of Aulus Gabinius and extends for over three centuries to the coinage of Uranius Antoninus. In addition to Antioch, the coinage of thirty-two mints is catalogued. Essential to the student of Roman Provincial tetradrachms from Syria and Palestine. *A CNG publication*. \$99.00 (G1134)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting IV: Roman Provincial Coins**. 1998. Hardbound with dust jacket. 198 pp., more than 200 illustrations. An overview of Roman provincial coinage from the reign of Augustus through the end of the third century AD. Includes attribution problems and solutions, eras and dates, terminology, regional maps and charts for mint cities, glossary, and bibliography. \$24.95 (X229)

Sear, David R. **Greek Imperial Coins and Their Values. The Local Coinages of the Roman Empire**. 1982. Hardbound with dust jacket. 636 pp., illustrated throughout. Surprisingly comprehensive coverage of over 6000 provincial issues, listed with valuations and 1750 illustrations. For convenience, the coins are arranged chronologically. Includes coverage of independent and client kingdoms of the period. A very useful book on a very complex area of numismatic study. **Was \$65.00, reduced to \$45.00** (G1102)

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Wetterstrom, Kerry K. **Historical Coin Review. A Fixed Price List Featuring Classical Coins of Roman Egypt**. 1988. Volume XIII, 2 of the Historical Coin Review. Introduction, comments on designs, motifs, dating, grading, collecting, facts and fiction. 122 coins fully illustrated. \$5.00 (FPL 13-2)

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For detailed descriptions and prices of the following titles with extensive Provincial coverage, see above in the Greek section:

Hendin, David. **Guide to Biblical Coins**. (GR110)

Various authors. **A Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum**. (GR124)

[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **The British Academy. Vol XI: The William Stancomb Collection of Coins from the Black Sea Region**. (GR115)

[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **The Royal Danish National Museum, Copenhagen**. (GR196)

[Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (SNG)]. **Switzerland I. Levante - Cilicia**. (GR121)

## Titles on Roman Republican Numismatics

Crawford, Michael. **Roman Republican Coinage**. 1983 reprint of London 1974 original. Hardbound. Two vols. 919 pp., 69 pl., catalogue, appendix, bibliography, concordances, indices. A comprehensive catalogue and detailed study of Roman Republican coinage, arranged chronologically from the first cast bronze ingots, through all struck bronze, silver and gold of all mints, to the defeat of Antony by Octavian in 31 BC. \$350.00 (RR101)

Harlan, Michael. **Roman Republican Moneyers and Their Coins, 63 BC - 49 BC.** 1995. Card cover. 206 pp., illustrated throughout. A detailed study of thirty moneyers of the Roman Republic from the perspective of their coin types. A fine introduction to Roman Republican numismatic and historical scholarship.

**Was \$45.00, reduced to \$27.50 (RR107)**

Sear, David R. **The History and Coinage of the Roman Emperors, 49-27 BC.** 1998. Hardbound with dust jacket. 360 pp., illustrated throughout. A comprehensive catalogue of all 435 known Roman coin types from 49-27 BC. Attributions and chronology are based upon those proposed by Crawford in Roman Republican Coinage with minor modifications by Sear. Concordances to Crawford, RIC, Babelon and Cohen. The standard reference for Imperial coinage.

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Sear, David R. **Roman Coins and Their Values. The Millenium Edition, Volume I: The Republic and the Twelve Caesars, 280 BC-AD 96.** 2000. Hardbound with dust jacket. 532 pp. Catalogue with introduction, history, glossary, illustrations, map of mints, index, and values in two grades in both dollars and pounds. The new "Bible" for Roman coin collectors.

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Thurlow, Bradley K. and Italo G. Vecchi **Italian Cast Coinage: Italian Aes Grave and Italian Aes Rude, Signatum and the Aes Grave of Sicily.** 1979. Hardbound with dust jacket. 50 pp., 82 pl. Introduction, maps, cross reference, values. The standard reference for this fascinating series of early cast coins from the tribes in and around Rome. The valuable concordances to Crawford and Sydenham allow the user to quickly locate types in the older references.

**Was \$30.00, reduced to \$15.00 (RR102)**

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Adkins, Lesley and Roy A. **Handbook to Life in Ancient Rome.** 1994. Card covers. 404 pp., illustrated throughout. Clearly written, authoritative, encyclopedic, and well illustrated. In nine chapters it covers military affairs, geography of the Roman world, towns and countryside, travel and trade, written evidence, religion, economy and industry, and everyday life. Good bibliography and index. Much more useful than the title would indicate! Highly recommended!

**\$19.95 (R219)**

De Callatay, Francois, and Johan van Heesch. **Greek and Roman Coins from the du Chastel Collection Coin Cabinet of the Royal Library of Belgium.** 1999. Hardbound with dust jacket. 184 pp., 41 pl. This beautifully illustrated catalog records what was at the time of its purchase by the Belgian government in 1898 perhaps the finest private collection of Greek and Roman coins in the world. About 300 Greek and 500 Roman coins of outstanding artistic beauty illustrated.

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Carson R.A.G., et al. **Late Roman Bronze Coinage, A.D. 324-498.** 1990 reprint of 1960 original. Hardbound. 2 parts in 1 volume. 114 pp., 4 pl. Very useful for dating and attributing the complex Roman bronze issues of the fourth and fifth centuries. A much-used standard reference in this area.

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Cohen, Henri. **Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain communément appellées médailles imperiales.** 8 vols. complete. A. Forni, Bologna. Reprint of Paris, 1880-1892, 2nd edition. Hardbound. 4214 pp., line drawings throughout text. Text in French, but a ninth volume includes a multilingual dictionary of numismatic terms in French, German, English, Italian and Spanish. A comprehensive listing of Roman imperial and colonial coinage, arranged alphabetically by reverse legend within each reign for ease of use. Seaby's Roman Silver Coins series is based upon Cohen's arrangement. Still widely used.

**\$325.00 (R128)**

Giard, Jean-Baptiste. **Monnaies de l'Empire Romain. Vol. III, Du soulèvement de 68 après J.C. à Nerva.** 1998. Hardbound with dust jacket. 366 pp., 132 black and white pl., 16 color pl. Catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale's collection of Roman coins covering the period from the revolt against Nero and the Civil Wars of 68-69 AD to the reign of Nerva, 96-98 AD. Every coin is photographed and a select few are enlarged in handsome color. Text in French.

**\$100.00 (R215)**

Grierson, Philip and Melinda Mays. **Catalogue of Late Roman Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection: From Arcadius and Honorius to the Accession of Anastasius.** 1992. Hardbound with dust jacket. 520 pp., 37 pl. Covers in great detail nearly a thousand coins from 383-491 AD. Arguably the best critical commentary on the historical and numismatic aspects of the late Empire.

**\$95.00 (R130)**

Harl, Kenneth W. **Coinage in the Roman Economy, 300 BC to AD 700**. 1996. Hardbound with dust jacket. 314 pp., 32 pl., abbreviations, notes, glossary, and bibliography. Overview of the Roman coinage system which offers the first region-by-region analysis of prices and wages throughout the period. Shows how provincial, civic, and imitative coinages fit into the Roman coinage. \$55.00 (R211)

King, C. E., with valuations by David Sear. **Roman Silver Coins Volume V: Carausius to Romulus Augustus**. 1997 reprint of the 1987 original. Hardbound with dust jacket. 214 pp., 295 illustrations, map, and valuations. The final volume in the series of catalogues of Roman silver coinage. All known types of silver issues are listed alphabetically by reverse type using Cohen's numbering, with letters added to describe varieties he did not list. Cross referenced to RIC. Convenient. **Was \$45.00, reduced to \$19.50 (R102)**

Lacam, Georges. **La Fin de l'Empire Romain et le Monnayage Or en Italie**. 1983. Hardbound in two volumes. 1107 pp., 60 pl., 226 enlargements in the text. A corpus-catalog of the gold coinage of the Italian mints of the Western Roman empire. Covers the gold coins of Petronius Maximus, Marcian, Avitus, Majorian, Severus III, Anthemius, Olybrius, Glycerius, Julius Nepos, Romulus Augustus, Basiliscus, Odovakar and Theodoric. **Originally published at \$300.00. Special Purchase. \$89.95 (R197)**

Mattingly, Harold, et al. **The Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC)**. 1998 reprints, except vols. I, VIII, and X which are originals. Buy the complete set and save \$290 off the individual volume price. **Was \$1025.00, reduced to \$945.00 (RIC Complete)**

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Vol. X. <b>Honorius and Arcadius - Romulus Augustus.</b>	\$175.00 (R199)

Metcalfe, William E. **The Cistophori of Hadrian**. ANS Numismatic Studies No. 15. (1980, New York). Hardbound. 164 pp., 18 pl., Concordances with BMCRE, RIC, Cohen, Pinder, and Herzfelder. A comprehensive look at this interesting series. \$30.00 (R145)

Paolucci, Raffaele and Arthur Zub. **La Monetazione de Aquileia Romana / The Roman Imperial Coinage of Aquileia**. 2000. Hardbound. 259 pp., illustrated throughout. A new and important study of the mint of Aquileia from Diocletian to Valentinian III (294-455) with 827 coins, many of which are previously unpublished. Beautifully illustrated and designed for ease of use. Text in Italian and English. \$135.00 (R141)

Rostovtsew, Michel, and Maurice Prou. **Catalogue des Plombs de l'Antiquite du Moyen Age et des Temps Modernes**. Bologna, A. Forni: 1977 reprint of the 1900 original. Hardcover. 416 pp., 12 pl. of line drawings. Catalogue of 1044 ancient, medieval, and modern lead tesserae, plus forty-two pages of supplemental listings, mostly from the Lovatti collection. Text in French. \$50.00 (X118)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting III: The Roman World - Politics and Propaganda**. 1997. Hardbound with dust jacket. 198 pp., 300 illustrations. This, the third book in the series, traces the history of Roman coinage from beginning to end. Chapters include - "The World of the Romans", "Attributing Roman Coins", "The Emperors of Rome" (a virtually complete portrait gallery), "Propaganda on Roman Coinage", and "Masterpieces of Roman Coinage." An excellent introductory book as well as a valuable overview for any collector. \$24.95 (X225)



Seaby, H.A., revised by David Sear. **Roman Silver Coins, Volume III: Pertinax to Balbinus and Papienius**. 1982 revised edition. Hardbound with dust jacket. 161 pp., 328 illustrations. The third volume in the series of catalogues of Roman silver coinage. All known types of silver issues are listed alphabetically by reverse, using Cohen numbers, with letters added to describe varieties he did not list. Cross-referenced to RIC and BMC. Convenient.

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Seaby, H.A., revised by David Sear. **Roman Silver Coins, Volume IV, Gordian III to Postumus**. 1982 revised edition. Hardbound with dust jacket. 137 pp., 253 illustrations. The fourth volume in the series of catalogues of Roman silver coinage. All known types of silver issues of this period are listed alphabetically by reverse, using Cohen numbers, with letters added to describe varieties he did not list. Cross-referenced to RIC. Convenient.

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Sear, David R. **Roman Coins and Their Values. The Millenium Edition, Volume I: The Republic and the Twelve Caesars, 280 BC-AD 96**. 2000. Hardbound with dust jacket. 532 pp. Catalogue with introduction, history, glossary, illustrations, map of mints, index, and values in two grades in both dollars and pounds. The new "Bible" for Roman coin collectors.

**\$75.00 (R110)**

Sear, David R. **Roman Coins and Their Values. Volume II: The Golden Age, AD 96 – AD 235**. 2002. Hardbound with dust jacket. Approx. 700 pp. Catalogue with introduction, history, glossary, illustrations, map of mints, index, and values in two grades in both dollars and pounds. The long anticipated second volume of the "Bible" for Roman coin collectors. Anticipated arrival in July. Reserve your copy now for immediate shipment upon arrival.

**\$95.00 (R111)**

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Bellinger, A. **A Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection. Volume I: Anastasius I - Maurice, 491-602 AD**. 1992 reprint. Hardbound. 383 pp., 80 pl. This is a high quality reprint of the rare original first volume of the single most important reference on Byzantine coins. It is incredibly detailed and complete. The specialist in this area simply cannot be without it.

**\$130.00 (BY107)**

[Berk-England]. **Byzantine Coins: Public Auction December 7, 1989**. Hardbound. 61 pp., illustrated throughout, brief historical introduction with 2 half page color plates. Finest offering of Byzantine bronzes since the famous collection sold by Ratto in 1930. Thoroughly researched. Many coins shown here are the finest known of their types. Includes prices realized.

**\$15.00 (B/E Hard)**

Grierson, Philip. **A Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection. Volume II, parts I and II: From Phocas to Theodosius III (602-717 AD)**. 1993 reprint. 2 vols. Hardbound. 723 pp., 24 tables, 46 pl. Extensive introduction and catalogue. A high quality reprint with fine plates. A most important Byzantine reference which is scholarly, definitive and easy to read!

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Grierson, Philip. **A Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection. Volume III: Leo III - Nicephorus III (717-1081 AD)**. 1993 reprint. 2 vols. Hardbound. 887 pp., 70 pl. Extensive introduction and catalogue. A high quality reprint with fine plates. A most important Byzantine reference which is scholarly, definitive and easy to read!

**\$215.00 (BY112)**

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting V: The Romaion/Byzantine Culture**. 1998. Hardbound with dust jacket. 197 pp., 300 photographs. An excellent introduction to Byzantine coinage. Includes explanations of denominations, the mint system, iconography, a "Gallery of Emperors and Empresses" filled with fascinating biographies, as well as "Masterpieces of Romaion Coinage." For the beginner and advanced collector alike.

**\$24.95 (X230)**

Sear, David R. **Byzantine Coins and Their Values**. 1987 revised ed. Hardbound with dust jacket. 526 pp., illustrated throughout. Introduction, history, complete listing with extensive illustrations, values, index. A comprehensive catalogue of Byzantine coins in a practical collector handbook. A standard reference.

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## Titles on British & Commonwealth Numismatics

Bateson, J.D. **Coinage of Scotland**. 1997. Hardcover with dust jacket. 176 pp., illustrated throughout. A readable account of Scotland's coinage from the Vikings to its Union with England in 1707. \$35.00 (E174)

Buck, Ian. **Medieval English Groats**. 2000. Card cover. 66 pp., illustrated throughout. A discussion of English groats from Edward I to Elizabeth I which assists identification of all of the major varieties. Includes many figures illustrating initial marks, privy marks, let forms, etc. A very helpful work. \$39.95 (M125)

Dalton R. and S. H. Hammer. **The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century**. 1996. Hardbound. 567 + 5 + 29 pp., profusely illustrated. Essentially complete listing of these fascinating English tokens, long collected by lovers of political satire, architecture, sculpture, animals, boats, and local lore of the period. Includes more than 500 new additions. Certainly the primary reference for this series. \$150.00 (E104)

Mannville H.E. **Tokens of the Industrial Revolution**. 2000. Hardbound with dust jacket. 308 pp., 55 pl., illustrations throughout. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a severe shortage of silver coins hampered trade in Great Britain. This came at a time when manufacturing developments required increasing amounts of coins to pay workers. Coins from foreign countries, especially Spain, were countermarked for use. The present volume outlines the historical, economic and social background of each city, town or village which issued these tokens and attempts a corpus of all known examples. *Only nine copies available*. \$60.00 (E125)

Metcalf, D.M. **Thrymsas and Sceattas in the Ashmolean Museum, Volume 2, Part III: Continental Sceattas**. 1993. Hardbound with dust jacket. 169-293 pp., 9-16 pl. Part of the three volume standard reference work on thrymsas and sceattas. Covers the "Continental" series, e.g., the 'Double-reverse' or 'Series D' types, the many varieties of 'Porcupines' or 'Series E' types, the 'Madelinus', 'Herstal' and 'Maastricht' types, the 'Series G' sceattas, and the 'Wodan/Monster' or 'Series X' types from Ribe in Jutland. Richly illustrated in sylloge format with 2x enlarged photographs to reveal detail. The standard reference for this series. \$50.00 (M161)

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Metcalf, D. M. **Coinage of the Crusades and the Latin East, in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford**. RNS Special Publication No. 28. 1995. Hardbound with dust jacket. 386 pp., 48 pl. An extensive catalogue of over 1200 coins of the Crusades and Latin East, most are illustrated, from the museum's collection. Includes an inventory of hoards and site finds. One of the standard works in the field. Essential for the medieval collector's library. \$65.00 (M174)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting VI: Non-Classical Cultures**. 1999. Hardbound with dust jacket. 197 pp., 300 photographs. The final volume in the Ancient Coin Collecting series. Sections on every unusual ancient series imaginable; e.g., Scythians, Sasanians, Central Asians, ancient and medieval Arabs, and even Pharonic Egyptians. \$24.95 (X234)

Various. **Corpus Nummorum Italicorum. Primo tentativo di un catalogo generale delle monete medievali e moderne coniate in Italia o da italiani in altri paesi**. 20 vols. A. Forni. Bologna, A: undated reprint of Rome, 1910-1943. Hardbound. The most comprehensive collection of Italian coins dating from the Middle Ages up to 1900 ever published, essentially a catalogue of the extensive collection of King Victor Emmanuel, now property of the government of Italy. Invaluable for the advanced numismatist, whether as a scholar, collector or dealer, and considered an essential reference by Clain-Stefanelli. New. \$2950.00 (M115) NEW

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Adkins, Lesley and Roy A. **Handbook to Life in Ancient Rome**. 1994. Card covers. 404 pp., illustrated throughout. Clearly written, authoritative, encyclopedic, and well illustrated. In nine chapters it covers military affairs, geography of the Roman world, towns and countryside, travel and trade, written evidence, religion, economy and industry, and everyday life. Good bibliography and index. Much more useful than the title would indicate! Highly recommended! \$19.95 (R219)

# Auction Catalogs

Classical Numismatic Group has been issuing auction catalogs since May of 1987. Many thousands of coins have passed through our sales. These catalogs are valuable research tools for collectors and scholars alike. The following catalogs are available with prices realized. Significant offerings are listed to assist the specialist. Order by number

Classical Numismatic Auctions Ltd. (CNA)

I	May 1, 1987 466 lots	\$10.00
II	November 7, 1988 559 lots	\$10.00
III	April 29, 1988 578 lots	\$10.00
IV	September 21, 1988 974 lots coins, 134 lots of books	\$10.00
V	December 9, 1988 603 lots	\$10.00
VI	March 1, 1989 987 lots, <b>Thurlow Alexandrian Collection</b> 76 lots of books	\$10.00
VII	May 7, 1989 456 lots	Sold Out
-	July 25, 1989 Numismatic Literature Sale 295 lots of books	Sold Out
VIII	September 27, 1989 865 lots	\$10.00
IX	December 7, 1989 607 lots	\$10.00
Berk/England(Card)	December 7, 1989 368 lots, <b>Byzantine Coins</b>	\$10.00
Berk/England (Hard)	December 7, 1989 368 lots, <b>Byzantine Coins</b>	\$15.00
X	March 21, 1990 1495 lots of coins, 204 lots of books	\$10.00
XI	May 3, 1990 401 lots	\$10.00
XII	September 26, 1990 1586 lots, <b>Wetterstrom Alexandrian, Part 1</b> Wolfe Parthian	\$15.00
XIII	December 4, 1990 601 lots, <b>Wetterstrom Alexandrian, Part 2 - Labors of Herakles</b>	\$30.00
XIV	March 20, 1991 1424 lots of coins, 169 lots of books	\$10.00
XV	June 5, 1991 1005 lots of coins, 122 lots of books	\$10.00
XVI	August 16, 1991 586 lots	\$10.00
XVII	October 5, 1991 <b>Seaby Coin Sale</b> 567 coin lots, 595 lots of books. <b>Reference Library B.A. Seaby Ltd.</b>	\$10.00
XVIII	December 3, 1991 1107 lots	\$10.00
XIX	February 19, 1992 761 lots	Sold Out



XX	March 25, 1992 1576 lots of coins, 680 lots of books. <b>Collection of Cypriot</b>	\$10.00
XXI	June 26, 1992 816 lots. <b>Collection of Alexandrian</b>	\$10.00

#### Classical Numismatic Group, Inc (CNG)

XXII	September 2, 1992 1044 lots of coins, 275 lots of books	\$10.00
XXIII	October 13, 1992 <b>Seaby Coin Sale</b> 745 lots	\$10.00
XXIV	December 9, 1992 683 lots, <b>Thurlow Aes Grave Collection</b> 761 lots of books (Mail Bid only)	\$15.00
XXV	March, 24, 1993 1417 lots	\$10.00
XXVI	June 11, 1993 815 lots. <b>Stevenson Collection of Greek Gold</b>	\$15.00
XXVII	September 29, 1993 1691 lots of coins, 974 lots of books <b>Armenian Collection, Lindgren Greek Imperial</b>	\$15.00
XXVIII	December 8, 1993 793 lots. <b>Spengler-Sayles Artuquid-Turkoman Part Ia</b>	\$15.00
XXIX	March 30, 1994 1753 lots of coins, 862 lots of books <b>Spengler-Sayles Artuquid-Turkoman Part 1b</b> <b>Library of Thomas P. McKenna</b>	\$15.00
XXX	June 11, 1994 810 lots. <b>Hannah Collection of Scottish</b>	\$15.00
XXXI	September 9-10, 1994 1965 lots <b>Jordan Wagner Republican Collection</b> <b>Dr. Frank J. Novak Collection of Greek &amp; Roman</b> <b>(Sold in conjunction with Frank L. Kovacs)</b>	\$15.00
XXXII	December 7, 1994 1472 lots of coins, 496 lots of books <b>Thomas B. Lesure Collection of Janiform Heads</b>	\$15.00
XXXIII	March 15, 1995 2020 lots of coins, 186 lots of books	\$15.00
XXXIV	May 6, 1995 702 lots. <b>Russell Hollingsworth Collection</b>	\$15.00
CNG 35	September 20, 1995 1855 lots	\$15.00
CNG 36	December 5-6, 1995 2542 lots <b>Fred B. Shore Collection of Parthian. Araratian Collection of Armenian</b> <b>Byers Collection of Papal. Prager Collection of Judaeen</b>	Sold Out
CNG 37	March 20, 1996 2934 lots of coins, 463 lots of books <b>Dawley Collection of Greek. Lindgren Collection of Greek Bronze.</b> <b>Prager Collection of Judaeen. Showers Collection of Legionary.</b> <b>Byers Library on Papal Numismatics.</b>	\$15.00
CNG 38	June 6-7, 1996 1970 lots. <b>Spengler-Sayles Zengid-Turkoman Collection</b>	\$15.00
CNG 39	September 18, 1996 2714 lots of coins, 147 lots of books <b>Collections of Parthian, Alexandrian, Anglo-Saxon</b>	\$15.00

CNG 40	December 4, 1996 (in association with Numismatica Ars Classica) 2002 lots <b>James Fox Collection of Roman &amp; Byzantine. Myron Stepath Collection of Roman. European Collection from Magna Graecia</b>	\$20.00
CNG 41	March 19, 1997 3483 lots of coins, 317 lots of books <b>Collections of Egyptian, Alexandrian, Anglo-Gallic</b>	Sold Out
CNG 42	May 29-30, 1997 1650 lots	\$20.00
CNG 43	September 24, 1997 3240 lots. <b>Goodman Collection of Roman Republican, Part 1</b>	\$20.00
Triton I	December 2-3, 1997 conducted by Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Freeman & Sear and Numismatica Ars Classica <b>Goodman Collection of Roman Republican, Part II</b>	\$20.00
CNG 45	March 18, 1998 3175 lots. <b>Goodman Collection of Roman Republican, Part III</b> <b>Wobert W. Everett Collection</b>	\$20.00
CNG 46	June 24, 1998 2211 lots <b>Araratian Collection of Armenian – Part II. Goodman Collection of Roman Republican, Part IV. Crusader Coins from Rhodes.</b>	\$20.00
CNG 47	September 16, 1998 2652 lots <b>Goodman Collection of Roman Republican, Part V</b> <b>Severan Denarii from Bickford-Smith Collection</b>	\$20.00
Triton II	December 1-2, 1998 conducted by Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Freeman & Sear and Numismatica Ars Classica <b>Greek Coin Collection of Orme Lewis Sr (Phoenix Art Museum).</b> <b>Walkhoff-Jordan Collection of Baktrian.</b> <b>John Jordan Collection of British</b>	\$25.00
CNG 49	March 17, 1999 2453 lots of coins, 315 lots of books <b>John Jordan Collection of British, part II</b> <b>Books Numismatic Fine Arts</b>	\$25.00
CNG 50	June 23, 1999 2171 lots <b>Cornelius C. Vermeule III Collection of Roman (Benefit of Boston Museum of Fine Arts). A Collection of Athenian Bronze.</b>	\$25.00
CNG 51	September 15, 1999 2050 lots <b>Russel C. Bement Collection of Greek. A Collection of Athenian Bronze, part II.</b> <b>Araratian Collection of Armenian – part III.</b>	\$25.00
Triton III	November 30 – December 1, 1999 conducted by Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Freeman & Sear and Numismatica Ars Classica <b>Phil DeVicci Collection, part II. Collection of Marian A. Sinton, part I.</b> <b>Cornelius C. Vermeule III Collection of Roman. (Benefit of Boston Museum of Fine Arts). Roman Republican and Imperial Gold</b>	\$25.00
CNG 53	March 15, 2000 2528 lots <b>Collection of Marian A. Sinton, part II. A Collection of Axumite.</b> <b>Alexandrian Coins from DeVicci Collection</b> <b>Matthew Rich Collection of Crusader Coins</b>	\$25.00
CNG 54	June 14, 2000 2316 lots of coins, 327 lots of books <b>Collection of Marian A. Sinton, part III. Phil DeVicci Collection, part II</b> <b>A Collection of Cappadocian</b>	\$25.00

CNG 55	September 13, 2000 1992 lots <b>Phil DeVicci Collection, part III. A Thematic Offering of Horses</b>	\$25.00
Triton IV	December 5, 2000. Sessions 1 & 2 conducted by Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Freeman & Sear and Numismatica Ars Classica 1151 lots <b>Phil DeVicci Collection, part IV. Edward A. Lotz Collection of Multiple Thalers. Dr. William H. Allen Collection of Norman English.</b>	\$25.00
Triton IV	December 6, 2000. Sessions 3 & 4 conducted by Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Freeman & Sear and Numismatica Ars Classica 1056 lots <b>The Henry V. Karolkiewicz Collection of Polish (Presented by Karl Stephens)</b>	\$25.00
Triton IV	December 5-6, 2000. Sessions 1-4 2207 lots (see previous)	\$40.00
CNG 57	April 4, 2001 2055 lots <b>John Bergman Collection of Greek Bronzes. Australian Collection of English Celtic. Allen Collection of Norman English, part II.</b>	\$25.00
CNG 58	September 19, 2001 2233 lots of coins, 98 lots of books <b>Larissa drachms by Variety. Thebes staters by Magistrate William J. Conte Collection of Saxon, part I Plantagenet Pennies from the Conte Collection</b>	\$25.00
Triton V	January 15, 2002. Session 1 600 lots <b>David Freedman Collection of Greek Bronzes</b>	\$25.00
Triton V	January 15-16, 2002. Session 2-4 1573 lots <b>William Rudman Collection of Greek Robert Schonwalter Collection of Greek &amp; Roman David Simpson Collection of Roman Provincial Jürgen Schmidt Collection of Roman &amp; Byzantine George His Collection of Gordian III, part I</b>	\$25.00
Triton V	January 15-16, 2002. Session 1-4 2173 lots (see previous)	\$40.00

In 1999, Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., in conjunction with Freeman & Sear acquired the remaining assets of Numismatic Fine Arts of Beverly Hills, California. With this acquisition we acquired the remaining stock of NFA auction catalogs. If you need to fill in holes in your library this is a good opportunity. Many of these are hardbound issues.

#### **Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc. (NFA)**

(I)	March 20-21, 1975 467 lots. <b>Ancient Coins from Santa Barbara Museum of Art</b>	\$15.00
V	February 23-24, 1978 600 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$15.00
VI	February 27-28, 1979 1031 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$15.00
VIII	June 6, 1980 406 lots. Greek Coins from Boston Museum Fine Arts	\$15.00
VIII	June 6, 1980 (Hardbound) 406 lots. Greek Coins from Boston Museum Fine Arts	\$25.00
IX	December 10, 1980 673 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$10.00

X	September 17-18, 1981	
	508 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$15.00
X	September 17-18, 1981 (Hardbound)	
	508 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$25.00
-	January 15, 1982	
	Winter Mail Bid Sale. 465 lots of coins, 40 lots of antiquities	\$10.00
XI	December 8, 1982	
	605 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$10.00
XII	March 23-24, 1983	
	522 lots. Important Roman Bronze	\$15.00
XIV	November 29, 1984	
	687 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$15.00
-	June 27, 1986	
	Summer Mail Bid Sale. 1363 lots of coins, 308 lots of books	\$15.00
XVIII	March 31, 1987, Part 1	
	402 lots. <b>Houghton Collection – Seleucid Kings</b>	\$25.00
XVIII	March 31, 1987, Part II	
	491 lots. Important Byzantine	\$15.00
XVIII	March 31, 1987 (Hardbound) Parts 1 & II	
	993 lots. <b>Houghton Collection – Seleucid Kings.</b> Important Byzantine	\$40.00
-	December 18, 1987	
	Winter Mail Bid Sale/ 1030 lots.	\$15.00
XX	March 9-10, 1988 (Hardbound)	
	829 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$25.00
XXII	June 1, 1989	
	381 lots. Important Roman Gold	\$15.00
XXII	June 1, 1989 (Hardbound)	
	381 lots. Important Roman Gold	\$25.00
-	December 14, 1989	
	Winter Mail Bid Sale. 1385 lots of coins, 695 lots of books	\$15.00
-	October 18, 1990.	
	2656 lots of coins, 106 lots of books	\$15.00
XXV	November 29, 1990	
	511 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$15.00
XXVI	August 14, 1991	
	387 lot. Greek & Roman	\$15.00
XXVII	December 4-5, 1991	
	662 lots. Important Collection of Republican & Imperial	\$15.00
XXVII	December 4-5, 1991 (Hardbound)	
	662 lots. Important Collection of Republican & Imperial	\$25.00
XXVIII	April 23, 1992	
	1547 lots of coins, 24 lots of books	\$15.00
XXIX	August 13, 1992	
	491 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$15.00
XXX	December 8, 1992	
	320 lots. Greek & Roman	\$15.00
XXX	December 8, 1992 (Hardbound)	
	320 lots. Greek & Roman	\$25.00
XXXI	March 18, 1993	
	1405 lots of coins, 147 lots of books	\$15.00
XXXII	June 10, 1993	
	371 lots. Greek, Roman & Byzantine	\$10.00
-	September 9, 1993	
	Summer Buy or Bid Sale. 885 lots	\$10.00
XXXIII	May 3, 1994	
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